



THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



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RED CROSS GIFT FROM COUNTY O. K.

Illinois Attorney General
General Gives Opinion on Co.
Appropriation of \$2,000

RELIEF TO SOLDIERS LEGAL

Attorney General Brundage has delivered a formal written opinion on the county appropriation of \$2,000 for the Red Cross. His edict in effect is that the appropriation, to be paid in four \$500 monthly installments, and to be used in Lake county for relief among the dependent of soldiers, is valid.

There is no bar to its payment, as the attorney general clears up the confusion that existed by enclosing in full his opinion regarding the McLean county appropriation, which was made, not for soldiers' dependents at home, but for the purchase of hospital supplies to be sent abroad.

Lew A. Hendee,
County Clerk.

Waukegan, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 21st, instant, and note statement to the effect that the county board of your county at a meeting of the board held during this present month appropriated the sum of \$2,000, to be paid in four months to the Red Cross society. It appears that such appropriation is to be applied solely for the purpose of supplying the necessities of the families of soldiers in your county. You state that you have read that county board is not authorized to make such an appropriation.

In reply, I will say, the opinion to which you refer was rendered the Hon. Miles K. Young, state's attorney for McLean county, a copy of which I herewith enclose, and was based upon a statement of facts which differ from the one contained in your letter.

The resolution which formed the basis for the appropriation made by the county board of McLean county, authorized the payment to the Bloomington chapter of the American Red Cross society of the sum of \$500 per month during the period of the war to be used for the purchase of hospital supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States and her allies in the present war.

You will note that the holding of this department in said opinion is in substance, that the county board can legally exercise only such powers as are conferred upon it, by statute, or such as are implied from an express grant of powers. That as the statute conferred no grant of power to make such an appropriation as was attempted to be made by said board, the board exceeded its powers. However, an appropriation made by a county board to the Red Cross society to be used for the purpose of purchasing hospital supplies for sick and wounded soldiers of the United States and her allies, is an entirely different matter from an appropriation made by the county board for the care and sustenance of those whose support become a county charge.

Section 14 of chapter 107 makes the support of the poor a county charge except in counties that have provided that such support shall be by townships. And while the statute provides primarily for the granting of county relief to poor persons through the overseer, I am not prepared to say that the county board has the exercise of its powers, may not cases of emergency designate some other agency, such as the Red Cross society, through which county relief may be disbursed. But the county board has no power to make an appropriation authorized by statute.

Very respectfully,
Edward J. Brundage,
Attorney General.

Insurance Meeting Postponed
account of the storm Jan. 12, the annual meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance company will be held in the room of the Masonic hall, Millburn, Ill., on Saturday, January 26, at 10:30 a. m., to hear the official report of the company, to transact any business that may be brought before the meeting and for the election of officers. Members plan to attend.
J. S. Denman, Secretary.

Antioch Boys Organize Troop of Boy Scouts

A Troop of the Boy Scouts of America was organized in Antioch during December with Rev. S. E. Pollock as Scoutmaster and Royal T. Morgan, Principal of Antioch Grade schools as assistant. Eighteen boys have registered for the Troop. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the High School building.

The Boy Scout movement is non military in purpose, but is intensely patriotic. Their motto is "Be Prepared," and in the present national crisis the Scouts are finding many opportunities for helpfulness. They secured over one hundred million dollars in subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan. The value of their work was recognized by President Wilson, who sent a letter of appreciation to the National Council. And now by the President's order the Scouts have been appointed national dispatch bearers for the Committee on Public Information.

During the week each registered scout will receive an identification card issued by the committee and counter-signed by the local Scoutmaster. On the back of the card is a fac-simile of President Wilson's letter.

My dear Mr. Livingstone:

I desire to entrust the Boy Scouts of America with a new and important commission, to make them the government dispatch bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war prepared by the Committee on Public Information. The excellent services performed by the Boy Scouts in the past encourages me to believe that this new task will be cheerfully and faithfully discharged.

Sincerely yours,
Woodrow Wilson.

The first task assigned to the newly appointed messengers will be the distribution of the President's Flag Day address. Each scout is expected to place a copy of this address in at least fifteen different homes, securing in each case a promise that the document will be read and if possible passed on to others. In each copy of the address will be found a franked post card which when properly filled out, will secure for the reader a free copy of at least two other publications issued by the Committee on Public Information. In February the Scouts will be assigned work in connection with the sale of War Savings Stamps.

The full strength of a Scout Troop is thirty-two boys. Antioch Troop No. 1, will have no difficulty in securing the full complement. The boys are planning to secure uniforms as soon as possible. Members of the former Troop having a scout uniform in good condition should endeavor to dispose of it to a member of the present Troop, as it is unlawful for anyone not a scout to wear any part of the scout uniform.

16,000,000 New Members Join Red Cross Host

Twenty-two million members and the campaign still on in many localities. That's how the American Red Cross has made good in its campaign for 15,000,000 members. It had 6,000,000 members when the campaign opened, and it is thought most of them have renewed membership. In addition 16,000,000 new members have enrolled.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, who called on the people for \$100,000,000 last June, when they gave \$118,000,000—the man who has just called on them for 15,000,000 members and has been given 20,000,000—has issued a public statement of appreciation. In part he says:

"The present total enrollment is fully 22,000,000. This is a magnificent fact, an expression not alone of the patriotism, but of the fine sympathy and idealism of the whole American people."

Chicago Gets Rev. Edw. White of Libertyville

The Rev. Edward White for five years pastor of St. Lawrence Episcopal church, Libertyville will go to Chicago on February 1 to take charge of the Holy Apostolic church, Albany Park. Bishop Anderson of Chicago making the appointment. The Holy Apostolic church is just being formed, 200 families being in line. The parish expects to build a church and parish house in the spring. His five years' work in Lake county has been very successful and for this reason Bishop Anderson selected him for the preliminary work at Albany Park.

It was through the efforts of Rev. White that St. Ignace church was formed in this village and he has many friends here who very much regret his removal from Lake county but wish him the best of success in his new location.

SECOND STORM CRIPPLES TRAFFIC

Antioch and Entire Country
Suffers from Second Big
Snow Storm

RURAL MAILS ARE TIED UP

It has been the habit of the poets in the past to write verse after verse about the beautiful snow, but we doubt if anybody in Antioch is agreeing with them these days. A little bit of it may be beautiful enough, but when trains don't run, mail doesn't arrive for days, doctors can't make rural calls and everything gets tied up in general, we say that is too much of the 'beautiful.' And that is just what did happen to us. Scarcely were we getting dug out of the first big snow when last Saturday along came another and buried us a little deeper than before. There were no trains from Friday night until some time Monday and consequently there was no mail. On Monday afternoon we were welcoming Saturday's daily but the Sunday papers were completely lost in the shuffle. However Tuesday the mails began to arrive on schedule time once more.

There were no services at either of the three churches Sunday. So badly drifted in were the roads that the R. F. D. carriers could not get through and the doctors were unable to make calls outside of the village.

Some of the country roads were opened up Sunday afternoon and Monday but many are as yet impassable. No milk was received at the local factory Saturday or Sunday and not near the usual amount on Monday.

The storm was of a wide scope and so intense was its ferocity that for the first time in its history the Northwest railroad annulled all trains in the storm belt and made no pretense of maintaining even the locals.

In fact it is claimed that not a train, not a automobile and only an occasional street car moved in Lake county Saturday. Well anyway we are about dug out once more and as the wedding of the snow shovel has about ceased the wedding of the pen has begun and we notice several of our citizens jotting down notes so that in after years they may refresh their memory about that terrible snow of 1918.

William and Albert Ask For Hand-out

If you want to know just how it feels to be snowed in several miles from home and then be taken for a "doubtful character" besides, just ask A. N. Tiffany or Wm. Hancock, about it. These two gentlemen paid a visit to the county seat on Monday and by reason of the heavy snow failed to reach town until two o'clock in the afternoon. There was then no time for dinner so they rushed about and Mr. Hancock managed to catch the 3:15 car out of Waukegan. Tiffany was an hour later but with hopes that the milk train on the Soo Line might also be late he, still dinnerless, journeyed on to Area. Upon his arrival there he again met Hancock and the two by that time, hungry as wolves, started out to find a good hot supper. But for some reason it was not to be found. As a chance they applied at a private residence and were met with the remark, "We don't care to take in strangers," and so it went from place to place. Albert blamed it onto the suspicious looks of William, while William stoutly maintained that the fault belonged to Albert. Then a happy thought struck the brilliant Ex-Senator. If only an old coat and hat could be placed upon William perhaps a back door call and a pitiful story might bring a hand-out, and once more visions of steaming hot coffee rose before him. William was willing but alas the old coat and hat were as hard to find as that elusive supper. Then an idea slowly dawned in William's resourceful brain and taking Albert by the arm he gently guided him into a near by meat shop where he purchased some cold meat and from a store a loaf of bread. This they ate minus the steaming, golden coffee of their dream, but it appeased their hunger and saved their lives until they reached Antioch somewhere in the "wee sma' hours" of Tuesday morning.

Ice Field Men Rebel Against Meatless Days

"Give us meat on Tuesday or we will quit."

This is the unpatriotic demand made by employees of the Haegel Ice house at Twin Lakes, Wis., as a result of President Haegel's attempts to support the United States government by an observance of meatless day. Misinformation by I. W. W. propagandists and disgruntled by the fact that their coworkers in other ice house at Twin Lakes were getting meat on Tuesday, the ice cutters have created a near furor with their protests against the action of their employer in standing four-square for Uncle Sam and the Stars and Stripes.

The embargo reached a crisis on Wednesday afternoon when twenty of the ice men, who have been most active in fomenting discontent among their fellows, were summarily discharged and shipped post haste to Chicago. Here it is said federal officials will investigate their actions inasmuch as they have made near-seditious utterances against the national food administration.

In the face of this alarming opposition President Haegel has steadfastly refused to compromise inasmuch as a question of loyalty was involved and he could not conscientiously and patriotically retract.

"He's shown himself a real patriot," said a prominent resident of Twin Lakes this morning. "In spite of the fact that he was fighting it out alone and against overwhelming odds, he has stood his ground and defended his country with real eloquence. He hasn't cared how much it hurt his business. He has felt that it was his way of doing his bit and he has done it even at the risk of personal danger."

Since the exodus of Wednesday afternoon many of the ice men have shown a disposition to view the matter more reasonably and loyally. With the chief propagandists gone several of them—especially the "old timers"—have expressed an absolute willingness to conform to the regulations of the government food administration.

This is especially true of the trusted employees of the company several of whom have declared to Mr. Haegel that they "were with him" from the start but were powerless to act against the will of the gang.

State Soon to Enjoin Pollution of Third Lake

Future pollution of Third Lake of the Interreider Canning Company of Grayslake because of the inefficient action of the septic tank at Grayslake, will result in an injunction directed against not only the village but the canning company as well.

State's Attorney James G. Welch has served notice to this effect, his action being taken at the instance of Attorney General Brundage.

As early as last summer L. H. Prentice of Waukegan who owns a fine summer cottage on the banks of the lake complained to the attorney general that the canning factory refuse was polluting the lake, leaving a heavy green slimy scum on the surface.

The matter was referred to State's Attorney Welch by the attorney general and in company with Dr. J. A. Kapplem of the state board of health he conducted a thorough investigation. He discovered that canning was being conducted on a gigantic scale—that two million cans of peas were canned there last summer.

He also found that the refuse from the cannery was being deposited in the village septic tank. Investigation showed there was no by pass which was suspected at first. The investigation showed that undoubtedly the septic tank was unable to perform the work demanded of it and that sewage as well as the refuse from the canning plant entered the lake in practically a raw state.

The result of this probe was reported back to the state with the result that the state's attorney recently received notice from the state board of health to serve notice on the village of Grayslake that the septic tank must be overhauled and cleaned to see whether or not it will be in working condition by the time the canning season starts next spring.

Failure of the village to take all possible precaution, likewise proof that the septic tank is not adequate will result in the issuance of an injunction, the direct result of which would be to prevent the canning factory from operating. The state insists that the lake must not be polluted again next summer.

Teaspoons From Cotton Fiber.
Cheap teaspoons have been manufactured from compressed cotton fiber.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many
Items of Different Events
Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Cisco fishing is again occupying the attention of all sport lovers in the vicinity of Lake Geneva.

Dr. O'Leary of East Troy has sold his farm of ninety acres, two and a half miles from that village to Wm. Krueger at the consideration of \$11,000.

The Waukegan County Historical society has a tattered banner recently donated to it which was carried in the wideawake parade of the Lincoln campaign.

Jos. Daly of the Leonard Seed Co., Chicago, is in Elkhorn preparing to drive the country aroundabouts getting acreage for the growth of peas. He recently operated around Delavan securing over 315 acres from a large number of representatives farmers.

Levi Chase, of Delavan Lake brought the prize pike to Delavan Wednesday the weight being 9½ pounds. Another caught at the same time weighed 7½ pounds. They were beauties in the language of the Isaak Waltonites.

The Peconicon Live Stock Shippers' association report that during the year 1917 they shipped to the Chicago market seventy-two cars of live stock consisting of 2,695 hogs, 587 cattle, 75 veal calves and 78 sheep which sold for a total amount of \$122,554.81.

John Bradley, sentenced to a life term in Waupun prison for the murder of Clifford L. Smith, a Zion City contractor, lost his long fight for a pardon at a hearing in Madison, Wis. Governor Philipp denied his plea and he must remain in the penitentiary.

A young lady, who has been busy "knitting socks for the soldiers," forwarded a sample of her work to France. Although intended as mites, one of the socks was very large and the other quite small. On a slip of paper in the toe of one was her name and address. She received the following acknowledgment scrawled on a piece of paper: "I got you kit, I'm in the trenches and doing my bit, I wear one for a helmet and one for a mit. Where in h—l did you learn to knit?"

Thrill Stamp Sale Over the Top With \$243,000,000

Indications that the issue of War Savings and Thrift Stamps, which will total \$2,000,000 for the year, may not supply the demand are found in figures of the distribution of the stamps up to first of January, which have just come from Washington to Martin A. Ryerson, director of the War Savings campaign in Illinois.

The total number of the \$5 War Savings Stamps distributed was 44,598,000 and the value, at the December price, was \$222,290,000. The number of 25-cent Thrift Stamps distributed was 85,986,000 and the value \$21,495,500. By distribution is meant that the stamps were put out in the hands of sales agents or individuals.

Antioch Band Elects Officers

The Antioch Band held its first business meeting Wednesday evening and elected the following officers:
W. R. Williams, President.
Dr. F. S. Morrell, Vice President and Business Manager.
Leland Watson, Secretary.
Nelson Sibley, Treasurer.
Earl Horton, Librarian.
Merrill Sabin, Property Man.

The band is now on a business basis and has progressed rapidly in their lessons.

Preparations are now on foot to hold a band dance in the near future to raise funds to properly equip the band and purchase music for the coming summer concerts.

An Efficient Individual.
Bacon—"They say Crimmonbank does everything well." Egbert—"How about his lying?" "That's the best thing he does."

A Food Warning on Canned Vegetables

This summer, urged by patriotic desire to co-operate in food conservation, American housewives canned an unusual quantity of fruits and vegetables. Much of this canning was done by the so called cold pack method.

Now, through the columns of the Journal of the American Medical Association, a San Francisco physician, Dr. Ernest C. Dickson, announces that food thus canned should never be eaten fresh from the can, but for safety's sake should always be thoroughly cooked before being eaten.

It appears that a certain poisonous germ, bacillus botulinus, sometimes develops in food, whether animal or vegetable, canned by cold packing. This germ causes severe symptoms which may terminate in death.

And according to the San Francisco physician, it is a germ particularly liable to develop in canned vegetable and fruits. Says Dr. Dickson:

In order to test the efficiency of the cold pack method of canning vegetables which may be contaminated by spores of bacillus botulinus, a number of jars of peas, beans and corn were prepared according to the directions described in daily press.

"Each jar was inoculated with an emulsion containing spores of bacillus botulinus before it was placed in the washboiler."

"The one quart jars of peas and beans were left in the boiling water for 120 minutes and those of corn were heated for 180 minutes. The jars were sealed immediately after removal from the boiler and were inverted and placed in a dark closet."

"Within two weeks it was noted that the contents of all the jars had undergone a fermentation with the formation of gas and that some of them were leaking. When the jars were opened there was a strong odor which resembled butyric acid and cultures of the juice from all the jars showed a mixture of bacillus botulinus and bacillus subtilis."

"Portions of the juice from all the jars were injected into guinea pigs and some of the peas were fed to a chicken. All the guinea pigs died within twenty-four hours and the chicken developed symptoms of limber neck and died within thirty-six hours."

"A portion of the juice from the corn was passed through a diatomaceous filter and injected into a guinea pig and the animal died within twenty-four hours."

"The botulinus toxin is easily destroyed by heating and all danger of botulism will be removed from home canned products if the food is always boiled before it is eaten or even tag on."

"Under these circumstances, and sold home canned vegetables which are prepared by the cold pack method, as salad unless 10 years after their retention." Fletcher's Casto.

"And, until it can who wears a m. fruits are suita?" department.

"The toxin, it will, ourselves, etc. fruits which have been, etc. this method, even though, etc. have been preno apparent evidence that, etc. method is served."

I pass this warning, of removal from the con feeling that it is one who, given the widest publicity, etc. is a what Dickson's advice. Don't fall in, etc. of panic about your cold packed fruits and all vegetables. But always heat them well before using.

This may cause you a little trouble and cost a little time. But surely you will grudge neither the time nor the trouble in the interest of your health and of the health of those dear to you.

H. Addington Bruce.

Resolved, That Trevor 1 1295 extend unto the husband, dren its most sincere symy for them in their bereavements. And it is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the family also to the paper for publication and spread on the records of our lodge.

Annie S. lth, L. H. M. kle, Mildred Barber, Committee.

The Automobilist.
The man in front drives like mad all day, and the ladies sit still and look at the scenery. Man at the wheel has no time for that. When they stop for the night, he's too tired for conversation.—Atlantic.

GERMAN SPY CAUGHT

U. S. SLEUTHS ARREST TEUTON
ARMY OFFICER IN PORTS-
MOUTH NAVY YARD.

CAME TO U. S. ON II-BOAT 53

Lieutenant Spooman is the Firebug
Captured by Government Detec-
tives—Explosion Would Have
Wrecked City and Ships.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16.—Government
detectives arrested Lieutenant Spooman
of the German army as he was
trying to apply a match to the mag-
azine in the navy yard at Portsmouth,
which would have caused a disastrous
explosion that might have wrecked the
city and many war vessels.

Spooman wore the uniform of an
American naval officer. A letter was
found on him from Captain Boy-Ed,
former naval attaché to the German
embassy in Washington, showing that
he had received \$95,000 for spy work.

Spooman came to America on the
German submarine U-53, which caused
so much excitement when she turned
up suddenly at Newport in 1916, before
the United States was at war with
Germany. The object of the subma-
rine's visit at the time was not dis-
closed. The capture of Spooman re-
veals now that she had put ashore at
least one spy. The attempt of Spooman
to blow up the magazine is reported
as part of a widespread plot. Eight
confederates are known and will be
rounded up. A wealthy citizen of Bal-
timore is said to be concerned.

The German submarine U-53 ap-
peared suddenly in the harbor of New-
port, R. I., on the afternoon of Oc-
tober 7, 1916. Leaving Narragansett bay
late in the afternoon the U-53 appeared
the next morning off Nantucket light-
ship and during the day in that vicinity
sank four British, one Dutch and one
Norwegian steamships.

The raider then disappeared and re-
cently was reported as being a captive
in a French port.

MAJ. A. P. GARDNER IS DEAD

Former Congressman From Massachu-
setts Dies of Pneumonia at Camp
Wheeler Base Hospital.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Major Augustus
P. Gardner of Hamilton, Mass., died
in the Camp Wheeler base hospital on
Monday after a short illness from
pneumonia.

Major Gardner, who was a veteran
of the Spanish-American war, resigned
his seat in the house of representatives
last May to enter the army. During
his public career he was one of the
most active figures in the fight for
military preparedness, and he was one
of the leading supporters of the resolu-
tion recognizing the state of war
with Germany.

EXTEND ARMISTICE TO FEB. 10

Russo-German Peace Conference to Be
Resumed at Warsaw—Trotzky
Stands Firm.

London, Jan. 16.—Warning of the
possibility of a final break in the Rus-
so-German negotiations is the out-
standing feature of the current news
from Petrograd.

In the meantime, according to the
Daily Mail in the city, the armistice
has been extended to February 10 and the
negotiations will resume at an interval at
Petrograd.

Trotzky declared that he would not abandon their
policy.

IN U. S. STORES LOST

Washington Barracks Swept by Fire—
Gasoline in Big Warehouse
Blows Up.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A quantity of
ammunition, including \$10,000,000
worth of food, was destroyed, the quar-
termaster's warehouse ruined and sev-
eral other buildings damaged by a fire
on Monday at the Washington barracks
occupied by engineer troops. A large
part of the city's fire apparatus was
called upon to fight the flames, to
which added impetus was given by the
explosion of a quantity of gasoline
stored in one part of the big ware-
house.

The ship is rammed.
Jan. 15.—Agents of
the Texas ship Texan, a ves-
sel, received reports from
the coast that it was sinking.
The location of the ship was
determined by the Texas's dis-
patches reached shipping cir-
cles and other sources were that
the vessel had been rammed amidship
in collision with another ship.

Belleville Kill Officers.
Jan. 16.—A terrible
massacre of Russian naval officers of the
Black Sea fleet by bolshevik sail-
ors was reported from Sebastopol. At
least 50 officers, four of them ad-
mirals, are said to have been slain.

Drop Bombs on Karlsruhe.
London, Jan. 16.—A successful day-
light raid had been made on Karlsru-
he, according to a British official
communication issued here. Karlsru-
he, sometimes Karlsruhe, is the cap-
ital of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

REAR ADMIRAL GRIFFIN



Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin has
been named to succeed himself as chief
of the bureau of steam engineering of
the navy department instead of receiv-
ing another assignment, as is custom-
ary in the department.

SUFFRAGE BILL WINS

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
MEASURE PASSED BY HOUSE.

Vote Is 274 to 136—South Almost De-
feats Bill—Mann Leaves
Sick Bed.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The woman
suffrage constitutional amendment bill
passed the house on Thursday night,
274 to 136.

The victory had not a single vote to
spare. Two-thirds of 410 votes (the
total of 274 ayes and 136 nays) makes
273-1-3. But the house parliamentar-
ian ruled that the tally clerks could
"not split a man" into a third or any
fraction.

Some southern Democrats voiced
bitter opposition to the president's
statement of his position in favor of
the women. During the day this an-
tagonism steadily increased until it
seemed for a time in the first roll call
that the amendment had been de-
feeted.

Galleries crowded with women burst
into a salvo of applause such as the
chamber has not heard in years.

The loudest applause in the day-
long debate was given Representative
Decker of Missouri. After citing wom-
en's work and sacrifice in the war, he
shouted:

"I'll tell you why women should be
given a hand now—because they have
more courage, more grit, more sheer,
determined bravery than men. The
world knows it."

James R. Mann of Chicago, Repub-
lican leader, and Thetis W. Sims,
chairman of the interstate commerce
committee, were cheered as they cast
the deciding votes. Mr. Mann had
been ill in a hospital in Baltimore and
Mr. Sims, a Democrat, fell on the lee
two days ago and injured himself.
Both left their beds to vote.

NEUTRALS NEED NOT FIGHT

Subjects of Neutral Countries Free
From Draft, Although Have
Taken First Papers.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Citizens of
subjects of European neutral coun-
tries, regardless of whether they have
taken out first papers for American
citizenship, will be freed from liability
to military service in the United
States if they appeal through their
diplomatic representatives here.

Minister Sulzer of Switzerland on
Friday reached an agreement with the
state department whereby Swiss al-
ready drafted, and in some instances
actually serving in the army, shall be
discharged if they desire, upon proof
of their Swiss citizenship.

Similar arrangements may be made
by other neutral representatives, and
the war department has signified its
willingness to co-operate in securing
the quick discharge of drafted aliens
entitled to release.

DRIVE HUNS FROM MOUNTAIN

Retreating Invaders Caught Under
Fire of Italian Troops and Suffer
Severe Losses.

Rome, Jan. 14.—Austro-German
forces were forced to evacuate some
trench sections near Cavassuochirina
on the Italian mountain front, the war
office announced. The retreating Teu-
tons were caught under the Italian
fire and suffered considerable losses.

Reds Must Serve Sentences.
Washington, Jan. 16.—Jail sentences
must be served by Emma Goldman,
Alexander Berkman, Louis Kramer
and all others convicted of conspiracy
to obstruct the selective draft, the
Supreme court determined.

Family of Seven Dies.
Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 16.—Scott
Franklin, a negro farmer, his wife and
five children were incinerated when
their home, near Smith's Grove, burned
Saturday night, according to word
reaching here.

FIRE AT INDIANAPOLIS

FIRMS WORKING ON WAR CON-
TRACTS SUFFER \$1,000,000
LOSS.

STARTED BY AN INCENDIARY

Four-Story Industrial Building, Six
Dwellings, Church and Other
Structures Destroyed—Firemen
Handicapped by Cold.

Indianapolis, Jan. 15.—Fire, believed
to have been started by an incendiary,
probably an alien enemy, on Sunday
night razed the four-story industrial
building, occupying the entire block
bounded by Tenth, Eleventh and Fay-
ette street and the canal, and periled
the entire district bounded by Tenth
street on the south, the canal on the
west, Fall creek on the north and Illi-
nois street.

The property loss is estimated at
more than \$1,000,000, but, in spite of
the fact that six dwellings, a church,
a grocery and a saloon were also de-
stroyed, it is believed that no lives
were lost.

Thirty manufacturing firms have
establishments in the industrial
building, and the fact that many of
them are engaged in making machines
and supplies, under war contracts, for
the government lends the authorities
to believe that the fire was started by
an alien enemy.

Fire Chief Loucks is of the opinion
that the blaze was of incendiary ori-
gin and federal agents and the city
police are proceeding on this theory.

The flames appeared to break out
simultaneously in two widely sepa-
rated parts of the structure. Fanned
by a gale that swept from the south-
west, the flames spread with such
rapidity that the 31 companies—In-
dianapolis' entire equipment—had to
struggle desperately to save adjacent
blocks to the north and east.

The firemen were handicapped in
their work by the zero weather. In
order to augment the water supply
Chief Loucks had holes cut in the lee
of the canal, and was thus able to get
additional streams.

Falling walls placed the fire fighters
in danger and cut line after line of
hose.

The rapidity with which the fire
spread was explained by the fact that
the automatic sprinkler system, with
which the building was equipped
throughout, had been shut off in all
but the southwest corner. In a small
section of the plant only did the
sprinkler work.

So quickly did the fire spread that
it was impossible to save the contents
of the factories in the industrial
building. It was estimated that fully
\$400,000 worth of new automobiles
were stored in the basement.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 15.—The
Hawkins block, a six-story office build-
ing in the business district, was de-
stroyed and two other big buildings ad-
joining were being swept by a fire of
undetermined origin on Sunday night.
Almost impassable drifts of snow im-
peded the firemen in their efforts to
control the flames.

EX-POLICE CHIEF ACQUITTED

Charles C. Healey and Two Others
Found Not Guilty of Graft Charges
by Jury at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Charles C. Healey,
former chief of police, was found not
guilty of charges of graft and bribe-
taking by a jury in Judge Sabath's
court. There were three ballots, the
first two standing 10 to 2 for acquit-
tal. Detective Sergeant Stephen J.
Barry and William J. Skidmore, so-
lomonkeeper, who were tried with
Healey on charges of conspiracy to
collect graft from the underworld, also
were acquitted.

This dramatic end to the most sen-
sational police graft prosecution in
Chicago's history came at 9:05 o'clock
Saturday night. The jury reached a
verdict after five hours, twenty-four
minutes of deliberating.

The jurors by their verdict indicated
that they believed the accusations of
the defense that the charges against
the accused men were the result of a
"frame-up."

WARNS OF COAL SHORTAGE

Fuel Administrator Says That Unless
Rigid Economy Is Put Into Effect
Severe Suffering Will Result.

Washington, Jan. 14.—With two
months of severe cold weather ahead
the country faces a coal shortage of
38,000,000 tons, according to estimates
announced on Friday night by Fuel
Administrator Garfield. At the same
time he gave a solemn warning that
unless universal and rigid economy is
put into effect at once severe suffering
will ensue.

Kentucky for Prohibition.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—Both
houses of the Kentucky general assem-
bly ratified the proposed prohibition
amendment to the federal Constitution.
Kentucky is the third state to endorse
national prohibition.

F. E. Small Is Hanged.
Concord, N. H., Jan. 16.—Frederick
L. Small, a former Boston banker,
was hanged at the state prison for the
murder of his wife, Florence Arlene
Small, at their home in Ossipee in Sep-
tember, 1916.

DR. ROMULO S. NAON



New photograph of Dr. Romulo S.
Naon, who is reported to have resigned
his position of ambassador from Ar-
gentina to the United States as a pro-
test against the continued neutrality
of his country.

KAISER VOIDS OFFER

CENTRAL POWERS WITHDRAW
THEIR PEACE TERMS.

German General Objects to Appeals
Sent by the Russians to
Teuton Peoples.

Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—The central
powers have withdrawn their peace
terms made public at the Brest-Litovsk
conference on December 5. It was an-
nounced by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the
German foreign secretary in his speech
at the Brest-Litovsk conference with
the Russians on Thursday.

Owing to the nonacceptance by all
the enemy powers of those terms, Dr.
von Kuehlmann stated, that document
had "become null and void."

In the name of the German chief
command, General Hoffmann protested
most strongly against wireless mes-
sages sent out from Russian military
stations, containing abuses of the Ger-
man military institutions and appeals
of a revolutionary character to the
German troops.

Thus, he said, transgressed the spirit
of the armistice. Representatives of
the armies of Germany's allies joined
in the protest.

At the proposal of Leon Trotzky,
head of the Russian delegation, the sit-
ting was adjourned.

M. Trotzky said he requested ad-
jourment in order that the Russian
reply to the Austro-German declara-
tions might be prepared.

The next sitting was fixed for eleven
o'clock Friday morning. It was
agreed that the Russian and Ukrainian
replies would be read at that time.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungar-
ian foreign minister, at a full sitting
of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk
on Thursday said that as Russia's al-
lies had not replied to the invitation
to participate in the negotiations, it
was now a question of a separate
peace between Russia and the central
powers.

HERTLING TO REPLY TO U. S.

Chancellor of Germany Will Answer
Both Wilson and Lloyd-George—
Paper Threatens America.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—Imperial Chancellor
Hertling probably will reply to the
peace aims addresses of President Wil-
son and Premier Lloyd-George in a
speech in the reichstag Monday.

Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—The Rhein-
ische Westfälische Zeitung says in re-
gard to President Wilson's war aims
speech:

"We are working out our terms of
peace and Mr. Wilson will soon be-
come aware of them."

The newspaper adds that Germany
agrees with Mr. Wilson on the free-
dom of the seas, but adds:

"Mr. Wilson is unable to guarantee
it to us; therefore we propose to en-
force it with U-boats."

RAILWAYS LOSE THEIR FIGHT

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Illinois
Central railroad and 28 other roads,
by an opinion of the Supreme court,
lost their fight to have the Illinois two-
cent passenger fare law set aside.
Federal court decrees dismissing pro-
ceedings instituted by the Illinois Cen-
tral to restrain the Illinois public util-
ities commission from putting into ef-
fect the two-cent rate were sustained.

Thirteen Indian Boys Perish in Fire.
Marble City, Okla., Jan. 15.—Thir-
teen Indian boys, ranging in age from
nine to seventeen years, lost their lives
in a fire that destroyed the boys' dormi-
tory of the Dwight Indian Mission
school near here on Saturday.

U. S. to Build Powder Plant.
Washington, Jan. 15.—A govern-
ment powder plant to cost \$60,000,000
and to employ about 15,000 men is to
be established by the war department
on the Cumberland river about 12
miles from Nashville, Tenn.

TO DRAFT NEW CLASS

BILL IN SENATE WOULD CALL
MEN WHO HAVE REACHED
TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

REFUSE TO RAISE AGE LIMIT

War Department Estimates Plan Will
Add About 700,000 Each Year—
Badges for Those
Exempted.

Washington, Jan. 17.—At the re-
quest of the war department Chairman
Chamberlain of the senate military
committee introduced a bill on Tues-
day for the registration for military
duty of all men who have become
twenty-one years old since June 5,
1917, when the draft law went into
effect.

In determining upon the registration
of men who have become twenty-one
since the draft law was enacted the
war department has rejected any plan
to raise the age limit of the draft to
take in men more than thirty-one.

Another bill which Senator Chamber-
lain introduced at the request of the
administration, provides for furlough-
ing National army men for harvesting
crops and other agricultural duty.

Another bill puts the quota of the
states on the basis of available men in
the first class instead of on population.
Registration of men who have be-
come of age since the draft law was
enacted was referred to in the recent
report of Provost Marshal General
Crowder, as one of the means by which
a supply of men for the National army
might be assured without taking those
who might have other dependents upon
them.

It could be done, also, the provost
marshal general pointed out, by ex-
tending the age limit above the present
line of thirty-one. The war department
has adopted the first suggestion. It
is estimated that it will add about 700-
000 men to the draft available each
year.

Congressmen have been informed
that further legislation would be neces-
sary to perfect and carry on the draft
and the passage of Senator Chamber-
lain's bill with administration support
is expected promptly in both houses.

Another bill introduced by Senator
Chamberlain would provide a distinc-
tive badge or button for exempted
men.

BACKS 'NO ANNEXATION' PLAN

"Tropical Africa Under International
Control and Freedom for India,"
Says British Labor.

London, Jan. 17.—The British labor
party in a message to the Russian peo-
ple, made public on Tuesday, an-
nounced that the British people ac-
cepted for the British empire the Rus-
sian principles of self-determination of
peoples and no annexations, particu-
larly in the middle East, Africa and
India.

The labor party declared in favor of
placing the whole of tropical Africa
under uniform international control.
The more rapid development of self-
government for India is promised.

The manifesto concludes with a re-
markable appeal to the Teutonic peo-
ples, as follows:

"The family interests of dynasties or
the desire of the German, Austria and
Hungary governing classes to dominate
other classes and nationalities must no
more be suffered to prevent self-determi-
nation in central Europe, and there-
by imperil Europe as a whole, than the
interests of British imperialism or British
capitalism must be suffered to do
elsewhere.

"Peoples of central Europe: This
catastrophe of the human race, this
fatal schism in the civilized world, can
only be ended by the defeat of militar-
ism on both sides and by the victory
on both sides of moral and intellectual
fair dealing. If the world is to be
saved it must be saved by good faith
and reciprocity on the part of all. Do
not fail us now. Do not let your gov-
ernments drive the British people, as
they are driving the Russian people,
into the terrible choice between con-
tinuing the war and abandoning the
only principles that can save the world.
If this choice is forced upon us we
shall choose, as Russia chose. We shall
continue (the war), but the responsi-
bility will be yours."

SHELL YARMOUTH FROM SEA

German Craft Bombs British Town
—Three Persons Killed and Ten
Injured.

Yarmouth, England, Jan. 17.—The
enemy craft which bombarded Yar-
mouth Monday night presumably was
a submarine or light cruiser. The
bombardment, which was preceded by
illumination of the town by large star
shells, continued about eight minutes.
Three persons were killed and ten in-
jured.

Three Die in Train Wreck.
Beloit, Kan., Jan. 17.—Three were
killed and 18 injured when the Union
Pacific's Beloit-Salina special was
wrecked. The dead are: Ross Carle-
ton of Beloit, C. W. Cochrane of Abilene,
Mrs. Charbennau of Concordia.

Five Perish in Flames.
Marion, O., Jan. 17.—Chris Hank,
his wife and three small children per-
ished when fire destroyed their home
near here. Hank was a farmer.
Neighbors passing the farm discovered
the fire too late to save the victims.

HOW THIS
NERVOUS WOMAN
GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sin-
cerity Should Con-
vince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I
suffered from irregularities, weakness,
nervousness, and
was in a run down
condition. Two of
our best doctors
failed to do me any
good. I heard so
much about what
Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Com-
pound had done for
others, I tried it
and was cured. I
am no longer ner-
vous, am regular,
and in excellent
health. I believe the Compound will
cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE
HELLEB, Christopher, Ill.



Nervousness is often a symptom of
weakness or some functional derange-
ment, which may be overcome by this
famous root and herb remedy, Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as
thousands of women have found by
experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E.
Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for
suggestions in regard to your ailment.
The result of its long experience is
at your service.

Unnerved.
Bess—Was the groom self-pos-
sessed?
June—Not a bit; he showed up and
went through the ceremony.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay
Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound,
and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can
put this up or you can mix it at home at
very little cost. Full directions for mak-
ing and use come in each box of Barbo
Compound. It will gradually darken
streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft
and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not
sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Dog's Funeral Conducted.

So drastic has the curb been placed
upon useless automobile driving in
England that a taxicab driver in Lon-
don was recently fined \$250 for driv-
ing from the city to Molestown with
the coffin of a dog in his car. Sir
Maurice and Lady Anderson hired him
to give their dog what they considered
a fitting burial.

New United States Industries.

Practically all the dolls manu-
factured in this country are made in
Brooklyn. Heretofore they were im-
ported from Germany. Games, al-
ways a favorite Christmas present for
little folk, at one time were imported
from France, England and Germany,
but today most of them are being
made on this side of the Atlantic.

Firms in the trade have been working
their factories day and night and still
they could not fill their orders.

He Was Willing.

"And will you marry me?" asked the
man.
"And leave papa?" asked the sweet
young thing.

"Why, certainly."

"But what will papa do?"

"Oh, never mind. I'll do papa."

Yonkers Statesman.

It was too much apple juice that got

old Adam into trouble.

There's
To
"Body"
Instant
Postum

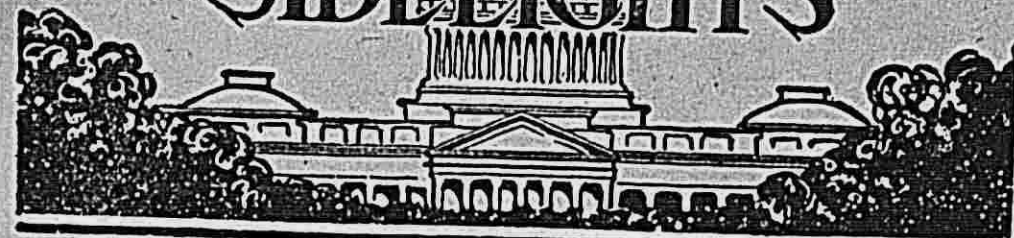
and "snap" to its
taste.

Try a cup and
notice the charming
flavor and substan-
tial character of this
table beverage.

Postum is a true
"man's" drink, and
women and children
delight in it.

"There's a Reason"
for POSTUM

Sold by Grocers
Everywhere

WASHINGTON CITY
SIDELIGHTS

National Capital Really a City That Is "Slow"

WASHINGTON—America's war capital is no place for the woman who loves pleasure. Pleasure simply isn't here. For years Washington has slept, contented with itself and its social life. Former winters have had their little dinners, their little dances and their little suppers, and the pleasure-seekers have gone to New York or Philadelphia for their pleasures. Washington slept on.

Now the national capital finds itself in the midst of a great boom. There are hundreds of newcomers here who love pleasure and need it after the strenuous days. Washington has nothing to offer them.

Other cities offer cafes and restaurants, where there are bright lights and music for tired and strained nerves. The few restaurants that do offer music are managed by men who can see no reason why anyone should want to be out after ten o'clock at night. They lock their doors.

Theaters in Washington—a city of 400,000 population—are limited to two houses playing legitimate attractions and one first-class vaudeville house. When a real attraction comes the demand for seats is so great that the box office finds no protest when the prices are boosted generously.

Washington is still a village, in that its pleasures are family pleasures. Little social groups find enjoyment in each other's society, but they rarely venture away from the boundaries of their own little community.

The wildest excitement that is offered to a girl in Washington is the afternoon promenade on F street. Up and down, up and down they go, all dressed up in their finery. Some of them tote little dogs along, and some of them tote mothers; but up and down they go. It is just a fashion show. Each girl goes out to see what her neighbor has in the way of new clothes. On the corners they gather to gossip for a few minutes and pass on. The time of the gay Lothario has passed. He used to be a part of this promenade, but now he has gone to war, or, if he hasn't, he finds no pleasure in the F street promenade.

Serious Work All That Interests Washington

AT THE White House, the hub around which the circle of war preparation life and daily takes his exercise. In spite of the strain of a world-conflict he appears to be in excellent health. The two great iron gates by which entrance is gained to the approach of the executive mansion are kept locked and not all exceptions are made.

It is at these gates that the pickets have so often had their battle with an indignant crowd. There are few people about the house and only the family and a few friends enter. When the president takes his drive down Sixteenth street he is always accompanied by several secret service men. Not an hour, day or night, but the mansion is under the watchful eye of guards. Just outside of the White House grounds looms up the immense, whitish-gray state, war and navy building. No one is allowed to enter except employees, and they must each morning be identified by a passport, containing their photo. The rooms are full and the corridors take up part of the overflow. Hundreds of new clerks, mostly stenographers and typists, have been added to the force. At the door there are guards to examine one's pass and soldiers to guide a visitor to the room he seeks. All day long the hitherto silent halls echo to the ceaseless tramp of hastening feet and the bang, bang of the thousands of machines pounding out letters. And through all moves a ceaseless stream of khaki-colored men with stern faces.

Nor does work stop at night. After darkness settles over the city a flood of light pours out of the windows, and into cool shadow of the gray silence there drifts the whang of the whirling machine and the glitter of electricity telling that Uncle Sam is still grinding his sword.

Uncle Sam is still grinding his sword.

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PRESIDENT STATES
PEACE TERMS OF
UNITED STATES

Alsace Must Be Restored to
France and Belgium Must
Be Freed.

Wilson Outlines Fourteen Steps Toward
Cessation of Warfare—Re-
adjustment of Italy's Frontier
and Evacuation of Russia.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Wilson in an address before a joint session of congress presented a definite program for world peace containing fourteen specific considerations. It was restatement of war aims in agreement with the recent declaration of Premier Lloyd George.

The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace."

"Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement."

"The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles."

"The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added."

"The program proposed no concessions at all, either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power."

"Full of significance, the Russian representatives were sincere and earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination."

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity."

"The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience as was desired. To whom have we been listening then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German reichstag on the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening in fact to both unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions."

"World Peace at Stake. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world."

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory."

"There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them."

"Lauds Lloyd George's Speech. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail."

"The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies."

"The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his re-

sponsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and adventure unless he is sure beyond the vital sacrifice and the parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does."

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and purpose which is, to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity."

"Russia Power Shattered. Their power apparently is shattered, and yet their soul is not servient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. The conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe."

"They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness."

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace."

"No Secret Understandings. It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world."

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence."

"What we demand in this war, therefore is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us."

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

"Wants Open Covenants. 1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

"2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

"3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

"5. A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy."

"7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the na-

tions in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired."

"Must Free France. 8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all."

"9. A readjustment of all frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"Evacuate Balkans. 11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into."

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an absolute security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees."

"13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputable Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

"14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end."

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove."

"Not Jealous of Germany. We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable."

"We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing."

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know what her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the electing majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial dominion."

"Fight for Honor. We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have sketched."

"It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live in equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, if to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess."

"The real climax of this, the culminating final war for human liberty and life, and they are ready to put their strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to it."

Partnership. Phyl—So you and Fred are really engaged you?

Sibyls—We have arranged to form a partnership.

Phyl—Isn't that just too lovely. And, of course, Fred will be the silent partner.

Deceiving. It is easy to deceive one's self without deceiving it as it is difficult to deceive others without their finding it.—Rochefoucauld.

After Court. She—Didn't you say this suit for damages was in the civil court?

He—Certainly I did.

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tions in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired."

"Must Free France. 8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all."

"9. A readjustment of all frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"Evacuate Balkans. 11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into."

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an absolute security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees."

"13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputable Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

"14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end."

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove."

"Not Jealous of Germany. We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable."

"We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing."

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know what her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the electing majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial dominion."

"Fight for Honor. We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have sketched."

"It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live in equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, if to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess."

"The real climax of this, the culminating final war for human liberty and life, and they are ready to put their strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to it."

Partnership. Phyl—So you and Fred are really engaged you?

Sibyls—We have arranged to form a partnership.

Phyl—Isn't that just too lovely. And, of course, Fred will be the silent partner.

Deceiving. It is easy to deceive one's self without deceiving it as it is difficult to deceive others without their finding it.—Rochefoucauld.

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THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

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"OUR FLAG"

Governor Calls Boys for the Farm

The week of Jan. 21 to 26 is to be enrollment week for boys who are willing to help win the war by working on the farms next summer. The dates were fixed by Frank O. Lowden in an official proclamation, as follows:

By the Governor of Illinois—A Proclamation

Illinois is the greatest food producing state in the Nation. Her fathers fully realize the duty resting upon them during the continuance of the war, to strain every energy in order to produce the maximum of food. What they most need to accomplish this is additional labor. There are in our schools, and in occupations not essential to the conduct of the war, many thousands of active, vigorous and patriotic boys, between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. They are not subject to the Selective Draft. Most of them desire to do their bit, if only the way be pointed out to them. The problem is to fit them

in some way for the farm, and to bring them into practical relations with the farmers who need their help. The Educational Committee of our State Council of Defense, co-operating with our Department of Agriculture and State College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, has arranged a special three months' farm course together with some practical training, by which these boys may be fitted, by the end of April, to undertake work upon our farms. These boys are to be enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, with the consent of their parents, but in no event are they to be employed in military service. The boy will receive full credit in his school work, and his moral and physical welfare will be conserved by volunteer visitors. Instead of detracting from their education, this service, in my opinion, will greatly aid it.

Agriculture, as an occupation, is becoming more and more attractive. The drudgery and isolation which drove those of a generation ago from the farms to the cities are rapidly giving way. Science has laid its hand upon the soil, and the farmer of today finds full scope for the exercise of his mind. Many, very many of the boys who shall go from the school room this spring to the farm will find the farmer's life so attractive that it will determine their permanent occupation.

I earnestly urge upon the able bodied youth of our state, of from sixteen to twenty years of age, to enroll themselves in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, and for this purpose I hereby designate the week of January 21-26 inclusive, as Special Registration Week. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State at the capitol in Springfield, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-second.

Frank O. Lowden,
Governor.

By the Governor:

Louis L. Emmerson,
Secretary of State.

Illinois is called upon to provide at least 2,000 boys for farm work. Places will be found for them by the State Council of Defense acting with the United States Boys' Working Reserve. They will be paid for their work.

A special short course in agriculture has been prepared at the University of Illinois for town and city boys who will enlist. That course will be started in high schools on February 1st. All boys should be enrolled in time to get the full benefit of that course.

Quick to Catch On.

Edward had an uncle who owned a grocery and market. On Saturdays it was Edward's delight to go there to help. On this particular day a neighbor chanced in. Finding Edward there, she thought she would find out how much the little fellow knew about business. Seriously she said, "Ed, have you chickens today?" The youngster's reply was: "Yep, we have all kinds, alive, dead, dressed and undressed."

Arithmetical Puzzle.

"How old is your sister?" a woman was asked. "Two-thirds of her age," was the answer. "Is just five-twelfths of mine, and I am nine years older than she." What was the age of each?

Maintaining Order in China.

In China every member of a family is responsible for order in that family and every inhabitant of a city is jointly responsible with every other citizen for its tranquility. If a younger son in a family should commit crime, the older son is likely to be taken into custody for the offense and perhaps punished.

To Investigate Leprosy.

The Japanese government making a thorough investigation of leprosy throughout Japan. Complete segregation of all the lepers on some island off the coast and the separation of the children from leprosy parents being considered by the government.

RANGE IN BLOUSES

Garments Suited to All Sorts of Costumes and Purposes.

Smart Models in Velvet and Satin Are Straight and Short, to Be Worn Outside Skirts.

The blouses are charming this year, full of originality, greatly varied, suited to all sorts of costumes and purposes, picturesque, formal, elaborate, simple, frivolous, severe. The usual simple models in white, flesh-color or suit-color georgette, chiffon, crepe de chine, satin and tub silks are to be seen, and extremely good looking some of them are. Many of them, even in the sheerest georgette, have a tailored air so far as line and finish go.



Fur-Edged Blouse of Satin.

Smart little models, straight and short, to be worn outside the skirt are made up in velvet and in satin and are delightful where the wearer is slender enough of hip to stand the widening given to the figure by this utter elimination of waist and hip curves. One of these blouses was in a deep old blue satin embroidered in narrow bands of rich warm Oriental colors and narrowly bordered by fur. Another was in brown velvet embroidered in brown and gold.

A trifle longer than these models, a trifle more shapely and with long sleeves held in by a cuff in place of the short open sleeve of the blue satin and the brown velvet blouses is a blouse of creamy white satin delicately embroidered in gold.

Still longer—some reaching to the knees—are tunics of satin or velvet or lace or chiffon, some of them richly embroidered, some trimmed only by other material in the same color or by effective sash girdles.

The plain long velvet tunics with wide sashes of metallic brocade or of handsome colored brocade are often very effective, and stunning things are done by the blouse makers with metallic leers.

Practically all of these tunic blouses, short or long, are of the slipover variety, slipping on over the head and opening down the front only just enough to allow this.

Employed as a Novelty on Woolen Coats and Also on Some New Blouses of Georgette Crepe.

Apparently women have all grown so used to knitting that they just cannot stop doing it. At least, one is justified in such an inference from the number of knitted accessories and the forms of knitted trimming one sees. To begin with, the vogue of the knitted wool sweater is by no means finished. Women stop in their war work of making socks and mufflers now and then to knit a sweater for themselves of some gay yarn.

Perhaps the newest thing is the woolen coat with trimmings of knitted yarn. Some of these coats are very smart. They are expensive, too, for, of course, the knitted work is hand done, and they are also a novelty.

Some of the new blouses of Georgette crepe are embroidered in wool of various colors—quite effective, too. Another novelty is the Georgette blouse with collar and cuffs of knitted worsted. The collar is of the stand-up and turn-over variety and it is held neatly snug with a band of black velvet or ribbon. The cuffs are elastic, of course, and cling closely to the wrists. A blouse of flesh-colored Georgette has collar and cuffs of bright blue and yellow.

The Tip-Toe Drape Coming. A new idea is being featured in misses' suits this coming season, a tip-toe idea which is obtained by the arrangement of the fullness at the back. It is not a bustle; not even a bustle arrangement, but is a different drape, and adds a style to the figure which heretofore has been absent. The suit coats average 30 inches in the back, with uneven bottoms. These bottoms, may be rounded, pointed or scalloped, but the smartness still remains.

One model suggested a Norfolk coat style, but the fastening was made by drawing the belt through the coat fronts and fastening, thus allowing the front of the coat itself to be open. Plants are used on these models and are laid in groups and add to the style.

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POULTRY

CATARRHAL COLDS IN FOWLS

Simple Cold Prepares Way for Early Stages of Roup and Diphtheria—Prevention is Best.

(By W. F. KIRK, Connecticut Experiment Station.)

One of the commonest and most frequently occurring diseases of poultry is simple catarrh or just plain cold. This disease appears in a large number of flocks regularly every season. In and of itself a simple cold does not cause much trouble, but inasmuch as it prepares a way for the early stages of roup and diphtheria it especially behooves the poultrymen to combat colds the moment that they appear. Affected birds usually do some sneezing, do not look quite as bright nor have as good appetites, and what is perhaps most characteristic, there is a thin mucous secretion discharged from the nostrils, or in other words, the birds are running at the nose. If the case is not taken in hand at once this secretion likely will become cheesy or gelatinous, the bird will have to breathe entirely through its mouth and presently there is a well-developed case of roup to deal with instead of a plain, ordinary cold.

Weak birds that are improperly nourished are more likely to contract colds than stock that is well fed. As in the case of most other diseases, prevention is simpler than cure. One of the chief causes of this condition is the overcrowding of young, growing chicks in poorly ventilated sleeping quarters.

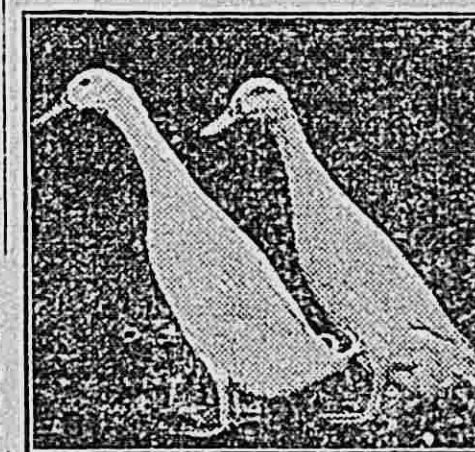
Much trouble can be avoided if fowls are provided with dry, well-ventilated coops, with the accent on "ventilated."

GIVE RUNNER DUCK A TRIAL

They Are Easy to Raise, Persistent Layers and Excellent for Table When Fattened.

Those who like raising ducks should give the Runner ducks a trial. They are easily raised, are persistent layers, and although they are not nearly as large as the Peking ducks they are more profitable, considering the large number of eggs they lay, and the fine-grained, juicy meat.

When fully matured, the female should weigh something over four pounds, and the male over four and



Runner Ducks.

one-half pounds. When the young are forced for market they can be made to weigh three and one-half pounds at ten weeks of age. There is a good demand in large markets for fat Indian Runners.

ECONOMICAL FEED FOR HENS

Soak Oats Until They Begin to Swell If Fowls Do Not Take Kindly to Them—Feed Dry Mash.

If the hens do not take kindly to oats, soak them until they begin to swell. Buy scalded oats if you must purchase them. Scalded oats may be fed to chicks four or five weeks old, with as good results as to hens.

Dry mash, being made of mill feeds or by-products, has not advanced as much as whole grains. Beef scrap has shown the least change.

An economical and satisfactory dry mash for growing stock and laying hens is composed of 100 pounds each of wheat bran, flour or standard middlings, cornmeal, ground oats and beef scrap.

Slim milk or butter milk can be used in place of beef scrap if it is available. Hens having milk usually eat more grain, but production per pounds of grain consumed is greater.

FOWLS NOT WORTH KEEPING

Hens Showing Characteristics of Poor Layers Should Be Marketed to Save Feed Bill.

Hens showing the characteristics of poor layers, and very old hens, are not worth keeping over the winter and are better marketed. By selling these birds their feed is saved and the birds that are left have more room and more chance to produce eggs when they are confined to the house by bad weather.

USE HOPPERS FOR DRY MASH

Furnish Protection Against Dust and Dirt and Keep Out Rodents and Wild Birds.

It is always best to use hoppers for feeding dry mash to fowls because the hoppers protect the supply against dust and dirt. Some are constructed so that they will keep out the rats and wild birds when closed.

The existing opportunity to buy

Federal ELECTRIC

WASHING MACHINES

On Easy Monthly Payments

should be acted on. The efficiency and economy of these machines may be testified to by any one of the numerous families in this town using them. A few cents a week will pay for the electricity used in performing a job for which the washwoman's bill runs into dollars.

We demonstrate the machines at our principal sales rooms

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois

PEACH-TREE BORERS EASILY CONTROLLED

Expert of Missouri College Gives Practical Suggestions to Eradicate Insects.

The peach-tree borer lives most of its life as a worm embedded beneath the bark of the tree, usually just below the surface of the soil. Here it starts as a very small worm, eating away the life of the tree, getting larger and larger until it undergoes a change into a pupa and then a moth, which lays eggs for more worms to carry on their destructive work on the peach trees. The moths lay the eggs on the trunk and branches of the trees during the summer—most of the eggs being laid during July, August and September. The eggs hatch in from 10 to 15 days, and the young borers enter the trees. By frost the borers have all entered the trees and some will be very small, while others are nearly full grown.

Leonard Haseman of the University of Missouri college of agriculture offers the following suggestions for controlling the insects:

Draw the soil away from the trunk of the tree to a depth of four inches or until the roots are exposed, and search for the tunnels. With a sharp knife follow these tunnels until the worms are found, and then kill them. The presence of a mass of gum at the base of a peach tree usually indicates the presence of borers. This gum is thickened wax which escapes where the tree is injured. There may be a number of borers in a single tree. The worker should get at least all the large ones before leaving the tree. A small, slender white worm is often found in the sap. This is not the peach tree borer, and it does no damage to the tree, but lives on the sap. Where borers are abundant, worm the trees again in the spring. Also get rid of old, worthless peach trees, practice clean culture in the orchard, and keep the bearing trees vigorous.

Peach-tree borers do a great deal of damage, and many people have abandoned the growing of peaches because of them.

GOOD FEED FOR EGG RATION

Quantity of Meat Should Vary With Richness—Best to Mix Scraps With Meal Feed.

It is safe to feed in an egg ration one-tenth to one-fifth by weight of meat in the total ration, the quantity varying with the richness of the meat and other food used. It is best to mix the meat in the meal food.

A Christmas Acrostic

(Compiled from the Yuletide Utterances of Great Minds by Harvey Peake in the Baltimore Sun.)

A LITTLE child, thou art our guest,
That weary ones in thee may rest.
—Martin Luther.

MISTLETOE hung in the castle hall,
The holly bough shown on the old oak wall.
—Thomas Haynes Bayly.

ENGLAND was Merrie England when
Old Christmas brought his sports
again.
—Walter Scott.

RING out ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears!
—John Milton.

RAINY clouds possessed the earth
And sadly fell our Christmas Eve.
—Alfred Tennyson.

YE who sang Creation's glory,
Now proclaim Messiah's birth.
—James Montgomery.

CHRIST is born, the great anointed,
Heaven and earth his praises sing!
—J. Cawdor.

HARK, the herald angels sing:
"Glory to the new born King!"
—Charles Wesley.

RING the bells and raise the strain,
And hang up garlands everywhere.
—Susan Coolidge.

I HEAR along our streets pass the minstrel throngs,
Hark! They play so sweet on their hautboys Christmas songs—Longfellow.

SING the song of great joy that the angels began,
Sing of glory to God, and of good will to man!
—John G. Whittier.

THIS day hath God fulfilled his promised word,
This day is born a Savior, Christ the Lord.
—J. Byron.

MAY you have as many happy months
As you taste mince pies at Christmas.
—Old English Saying.

A T Christmas play, and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.
—Tusser.

SOMETIMES assist the savory chime:
From the low peasant to the lord,
The turkey smokes on every board.
—Walter Gay.

The Bath Habit.

In the eighteenth century the bath was a season's event, and soap was almost a thing unknown. It was scarcely ever used, or at least infrequently. It was by no means an indispensable toilet necessity. And most of us can recall the time, musing an exchange, when Saturday night was religiously dedicated to the weekly bath. That is why we all appreciate the story of the woman who wrote her friend, "We just moved into a new apartment. It has the cutest bathtub. I can hardly wait until Saturday night."

Doubtful.
For our part, we doubt if there was ever a girl who could carry a broken heart and eat hotted cabbage at the same time.—Galveston News.

Local and Personal Happenings

Jerome Burnett has been on the sick list.

Ed Garret is visiting with friends at Haryard, Ill.

Chase Webb was a Chicago passenger.

Evan Kaye was a Burlington visitor Friday.

Miss Pearl Fillweber is visiting with relatives at Solon Mills this week.

Miss Hattie Bottles is staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barthel.

On account of the storm there was no service at St. Ignatius church last Sunday.

Miss Louise Hillebrand is entertaining her friend, Miss Thomas, of Iowa, this week.

Mrs. Geo. Huber and daughter of Chicago called on friends here Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Harden is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Burgess, at Zion City.

The U. S. A. Boys Relief Club will hold a meeting Friday night in the Red Cross rooms.

Mrs. P. K. Blunt entertained the Cinch club at the home of Mrs. Arthur Bock this afternoon.

Mrs. Howard Smith entertained the 500 club at the home of her sister, Mrs. Simons Tuesday afternoon.

David Lightner left on Tuesday for Clare, Ill., after having spent the holidays with his daughter, Mrs. Kinrade.

Mrs. Frank Girard had the pleasant experience of being snowed in at Area from Friday night until Monday.

Wayne Pullen of Moberge, S. D. is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Pullen and other relatives in this vicinity.

Four candidates are to be initiated in the Eastern Star at its next meeting, of all exceptions.

Farmer—If your stock have worms at a package of Sal Medico at King's drug store—Inexpensive—Guaranteed to do the work.

Ester and Arnold Buschman of Waukegan came home for over Sunday and getting snowed in were obliged to remain here until Tuesday.

On account of the severity of Saturday's storm there were no services held at the M. E. church either morning or evening on Sunday.

Miss Werden, one of the teachers at the grade school was snowed in at Waukegan and did not reach Antioch until Wednesday afternoon.

A card from Wm. Davis states that last week they had about an inch of snow at Houston, Texas, which is a very unusual thing for that locality.

Harold Winker who has been very ill with pneumonia at the hospital at the Great Lakes Naval Training station is now somewhat improved, but is still quite sick.

Miss Marjorie Brand of the University at Normal, has been hired as an additional teacher at the Antioch High school and will take charge of her work here on Monday, Jan. 21.

The date of the entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross which was last week announced for Thursday evening, Jan. 31, has been changed to Tuesday evening, Jan. 29.

If you are a Royal Neighbor and would like to see a minstrel show at the meeting Jan. 22 at which time "Dockstater and Primrose" will be present to entertain you.

The Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal church, will meet with Mrs. T. A. Somerville on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 2 p. m. Everybody invited. Emma Simons, V. P.

We are in receipt of a neat little book of poems written by our genial friend, Jas. Woodman, editor of the Waukegan Gazette. It contains many poems of verse which we are enjoying to the fullest extent. Please accept our thanks Jim and come again.

If there is a hydrant near your home, a service to humanity by keeping it free from snow. Should a fire break out at the present time the firemen could be seriously hampered at best, and a snow covered hydrant would cause still further delay in their work. There is no telling when or where a fire may break out so let all do our bit and keep the hydrants clear.

Adjudication Notice

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Antioch, deceased, will attend the County Court at Antioch, Ill., on the 21st day of January, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive and where all persons having claims against the estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

Alfred G. Spafford, Administrator of the Estate of Antioch, deceased.

Antioch, Ill., December 31, 1916.

Security Calf-foed—the best milk substitute, at King's Drug Store.

J. N. Pacini was a Highland Park and Waukegan visitor on Monday and Tuesday.

Crescent cream for chapped hands, at King's Drug Store. Same old price—25 cents.

News is rather scarce this week. Everybody is snowed in and "nobody does anything."

The case of Mecklenburg vs. Jyrch which was to have been held at the village hall last Saturday was postponed until next Saturday.

The winter cinch club has again been organized this winter, having held the first party Wednesday night of this week in the Woodman hall.

The newly installed officers of the Eastern Star will hold a practice meeting tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. All officers are requested to be present at 1:30 o'clock.

W. A. Christofferson has accepted a position in a laundry at Kenosha and began work there Monday. He will move his family there as soon as the roads and weather will permit.

Word has been received here of the death of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brogan of Evanston, the cause being black diphtheria. The nature of the disease placed the family under strict quarantine and on account of the recent delay of the mails no details are so far obtainable.

Miss Myrtle Haynes was the victim of a very pleasant surprise party last Monday evening, the occasion being her sixteenth birthday anniversary. The evening was spent in playing games and refreshments were served after which all departed for their homes declaring that they had spent a most enjoyable evening and wishing their hosts many more happy returns of the day.

Blessings.

There is a blessing on limitation—a blessing proper to the time in which we have to learn. Our present blindness may be only the condition of full light beyond. So the dragon-fly must spend blind days beneath the water before it can mature bright wings for the sunlit air. Our not-seeing is for education. We do not, if we are wise, trouble the infant class with the higher problems of the school.—Exchange.

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Care for the Crazy.

In the Orient the crazy man is a privileged person, to be tolerated, given food, allowed to go where he will, but never cured. He is supposed to be a peculiarly "holy person." But it is Americans, says World Outlook, who in 1872 founded the first hospital for the insane east of Suez—the Kerr Refuge at Canton, with 500 patients, who come from all classes; here you will find the mandarin, the colonel and beggar. Of them 39 per cent are reported as recovered.

Make Your Mind Master.

To make your life count you must begin now. The youth who applies himself has the best advantage. But it often happens that bright young folks have to play the fool for a few years to learn the value of opportunities. Some of them never get over it. They are the ones who know it all and resent advice from their betters. But anyone can rise if he wants to. Set the proper task and see that it's realized. Make your mind master and the result will be to your credit.

Persian and African Donkeys.

Two species of the Caucasian donkey hall, the one from Persia, the other from Africa, says a nature student. Persia is also responsible for the proud mountaineers' fondness for chicken; our European ancestors got their roosters at some time during the historic period. Finally the famous Caucasus sheep took one day their departure from the broad plains situated between Persia and the Caspian sea.

Musical Stones.

Walter B. Smith of Bangor, Me., has dug from the river bank musical stones which are thought to have been fashioned by prehistoric man. These stones are from one and a half to two inches thick and from eight to twelve inches long. When struck they emit musical tones.

How Could There Be?

Elm—"No parking?" Well, I reckon not! There ain't a tree or bench in sight anywhere!"

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL C. NIEMAN, Maker

Phone Canal 4478

OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.

R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Antioch 10:50 A. M.

For—Burlington, Wis.

C. G. Foltz Co.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Rugs

Now is Bargain Time Big Cut in Prices in LADIES and CHILDREN'S COATS

All Fur Men's Fur Coats

Big Value in Wool and Cotton Remnants

Visit Our Large Bargain Basement

Train Leaves Burlington for Antioch 4:04 P. M.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—A cutter in first class condition. Inquire of Ollie Hoye.

FOR SALE—A set of good heavy, one-horse bobs. Inquire of Chase Webb.

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOUND—On the Pikeville road, a pair of leather mittens. Finder can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

FOR SALE—An 80 acre farm, under good state of cultivation, near village of Antioch. Inquire of Cyrus Procter, 161f

FOR SALE—Two lots, in the Craig addition in the Village of Antioch \$165 per lot. Sewer taxes paid in full. Inquire of Bert Feltham. 20w2

FOR SALE—Good house and two lots 66x198 each, hot water plant, electric lights, good well and cistern and good drainage. Located in the Village of Antioch. For further particulars see Mr. and Mrs. Jacob King. 38tf

WANTED—Musicians and beginners for the Antioch band. We have some of the old band instruments to lend and a bargain in silver plated French horn and a Saxophone. Come to the village hall Thursday evening.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For Ford car: 1000 shares of Pioneer Consolidate; 2000 shares of Yellow Tiger gold mine stock; 2000 shares of Pioneer Extension, to settle estate. Address J. F. Kramer, 489 Jefferson St. Elgin, Ill. 14w4

Church Services

Methodist Episcopal Church

S. E. Pollock, pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Public worship.

11:15 a. m.—Sunday School.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

4:00 p. m. Wednesday—Junior League

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church

A. D. KOLBECK, Lay Reader

Church School at 9:45 a. m.

Morning Prayer at 11:00 a. m.

Hickory M. E. Church

E. D. Wahl, Pastor.

1:45 p. m.—Sunday School.

2:30 p. m.—Preaching Service.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church

S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

Lutheran services at 2:30 p. m. every second and last Sunday of each month.

Second Sunday German services, Last English.

Christian Science

Christian Science services held at the Majestic theater, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

Daily Thought.

Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck the flower, safety.—Shakespeare.

SECRET OF 'CHARM'

Good Grooming Very Different From Painful Neatness.

Self-Forgetfulness, After Making Sure One Is Well Dressed, Adds to Attractiveness.

Are you well-groomed, or are you just painfully neat? There is a world of difference between the two, you know, although not a few seem unaware of the distinction. Mayhap it's an attitude rather than a fault in the grooming that makes some people fastidious, while others must remain prim, says a woman writer. Again, it is undoubtedly an ignorance, or, worse still, a deliberate disregard for the dictates of fashion, and particularly in the little things. Most of all, it is the inability to carry things off with an air of smartness that gives the impression of painful neatness.

Quite the best way to overcome this unpleasant stiffness in dress is to first see that every single feature of the costume is above reproach, the grooming of one's person not by any means excepted, and then to forget all about one's self. To be continually smoothing one's dress, tucking in stray ends of hair, mauling the hands, straightening the collar and doing a hundred other meaningless things that prim people do is to give a most unpleasant impression of priggishness.

Self-forgetfulness, you know, is one of the big secrets behind "charm." Perhaps you have often wondered why careful Sally Jones proves so much less attractive than less careful Peggy Brown; Sally is too careful, too mindful of her appearance, of herself, Peggy straightway forgets all about herself, so interested is she in the "other fellow."

Of course, there is nothing commendable in carelessness as regards one's person, but it is certainly to be preferred to undue carefulness resulting in squeamishness. There is no limit to the charm of a person who is carefully groomed, yet who manages to forget that she is so, once she leaves her boudoir.

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RIBBON USED IN MANY WAYS

Essential in Many Little Accessories of Dress, Particularly of Boudoir Garments.

It is possible to utilize ribbons for many of the little accessories of dress. This is particularly true for boudoir garments, chief of which is the matinee and the cap.

For women whose fingers are not clever enough to fashion the braided cap, it is better to use wide ribbon and join them by feather stitching or fagoting.

The ribbon may be cut in even lengths and the top then gathered in and tipped with a silk tassel, the weight of which folds the top over against one side of the head, somewhat in Turkish fashion.

"Contraband"

By Randall Parrish

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Best Sea Story of the War That Has Been Written

CHAPTER XX—Continued.

"You showed forged papers?"

"Aye; that was easy enough; you never supposed I was such a fool as to overlook that, did you? We are from St. Johns to Liverpool, with a miscellaneous cargo. The fellow swallowed my yarn as though it was sugar candy. And the best of it is, that is the only war vessel patrolling these waters; we have a clench."

"Not without me," I answered calmly, after a pause in which my mind gripped the situation. "The telltale compass shows you are three points off your course now. I'll talk with you, McCann, but if I continue to navigate this ship it will be at my own terms, and you'll either give me what I ask, or we'll fight it out here and now."

"What are your terms?"

I took time to think, determined to demand every concession I dared ask, assured that I held the winning hand.

"Well," I said finally, "this coast to the west of us is no joke at any season of the year, and there are sea currents along here to fool any seaman. You can take the chances if you want to, but it is my belief you fools will have this ship on the rocks within twenty-four hours, if you trust in blind reckoning."

"D— it," sung out Liverpool hoarsely, "we don't need no sermon on the dangers of the deep. Stow the gaff, an' tell us what yer want."

"I will," I snapped back. "The freedom of the ship for both myself and Miss Carrington. Our meals are to be served privately, and the lady is not to be addressed by any one of you."

"My Gawd!" exclaimed a muffled voice, "you don't want much! Who are you, the czar of Russia?"

"I am the rightful captain of this ship," I returned stiffly, "and the only man on board capable of navigating her. You can accept my terms, or leave them; and those are not all. McCann, I am talking to you, not that sea scum."

"All right, go ahead. What else?"

"I am to retain this revolver for protection, and the key to my stateroom; Miss Carrington is also to retain her key. When you men desert ship, which I know you plan to do, the Indian Chief is to be left in seaworthy condition. That's all."

"Enough, I should think. You must consider your services indispensable. However, I accept the terms, providing you agree to do what we ask in return."

"That I navigate the ship to within fifty miles of St. Johns; notify you when we reach that point, and give you correct sailing directions."

"That is what we want."

"Good; I accept. Take your men out of the cabin."

I stood motionless, still gripping the revolver in one hand, listening to catch every sound the other side of the closed door. There was a muttered discussion, the words mostly inaudible, though I heard enough to convince me that McCann was urging acceptance of my conditions on the ground that it would be impossible for me, alone, and under surveillance, to add to their danger. Some words were added in so low a tone as to fail to reach my ear, but whatever they were, they evoked a laugh, and seemed to restore the dissatisfied to better humor. Liverpool took sides with McCann in the dispute, and the two units must have prevailed, for the men finally dispersed, and we could hear their heavy sea boots tramping up the stairs.

Relieved of the strain, I turned to meet the questioning eyes of the girl.

"That—that was better than fighting—wasn't it?" she asked almost anxiously.

"Yes; I lost my head for the moment, and could only think of reaching deck, and shouting an alarm to the cruiser."

"It was too late for that."

"Yes; we knew it was now, and probably I would never have reached there alive. I am very thankful to you."

"To me!" Her lips smiled, although her eyes remained grave. "Why, I merely opened a door—besides, even that act was supremely selfish."

"I cannot conceive how."

"You do not? Yet surely you can realize that it would mean to me to be left alone on board—with Fergus McCann. I do so despise the creature that I shrink from even looking into his eyes. It—it was to avoid meeting him again that I locked the door."

"He talked with you, then?"

"Yes, at the table. We were alone for a moment, and it was his manner which frightened me rather than any words said. I left the table without speaking. He—he followed me, however, and tried my stateroom door."

"Saying nothing?"

"No; it was locked, and—and he laughed and went away."

"I suspect of you as you are of him," I said quietly, "and is puzzled what to do with you."

"Afraid of me—why?"

"Well, if you were not aboard, his problem would be a much easier one to solve. The lives of none of the rest of us would weigh much in the calculation."

"And you think my life does?"

"Undoubtedly, McCann is a villain by nature; he was born with criminal instincts, which have no wise been changed by the possession of wealth. But he is fully awake to the peril of his position. The fellow is a coward back of all his bluff, and I do not think his criminal instincts are bloodthirsty. But he has drifted into a desperate situation, from which he must extricate himself at any cost."

"You mean—oh, not that?"

"I mean there is but one sure solution—dead men tell no tales."

"CHAPTER XXI.

A Plan to Save Ourselves.

She stood with hands clasped, and parted lips, her eyes wide open with uncontrolled horror, for the moment unable to utter a word.

"You—you actually think that, Mr. Hollis? You mean he would be willing to—to murder all on board to protect himself?"

"If assured such an act would bring safety, I do not believe he would hesitate at even that crime. To be perfectly plain, Miss Vera, it is my judgment that your presence on board presents the only problem unsolved."

"My presence! Why, he has no cause to fear me. No one knows where I am. If I never appeared alive again, not a soul could ever account for my disappearance."

"True, and probably McCann is fully aware of these conditions. But he wishes you alive, not dead. That is what makes the problem."

She crossed the narrow space of deck, and grasped my coat in her fingers.

"Oh! this is too terrible! He—he cannot imagine it possible—"

"And why not?" I interrupted. "He is all-powerful on board. He judges the virtue of others by his own standard. He dreams that you might even make that bargain to preserve life."

"That I would marry him?"

"Marriage would seal your lips; would win him safety, and also your subjugation and wealth. It is a stake worth playing for, surely."

"And the others? What would be the fate of you and the others if I made that hateful bargain?"

"In no way different, I imagine, from what it will be if you refuse," I said soberly—and my hand closed on hers. "McCann has no intention that we shall ever put foot on shore. He would be a fool to permit such a thing."

"You think it all planned out?"

"In detail; McCann, Liverpool and White know exactly what they intend doing. Their questioning of me, and their scrutiny of the chart, convinces me of this. I even believe now I could name the other men of the crew who will be in their boat, when they abandon ship—Dugan, Dubois, Sachs and the negro, Watson, with perhaps two others I am not so sure of. Why, Miss Vera, you heard what I was compelled to assent to a moment ago. I am to pilot the Indian Chief to within fifty miles of the harbor of St. Johns, timing our arrival at that point to some hour of the night. I am to give McCann notice of our arrival there, and furnish him with the exact sailing directions to complete the course. This means that a crew expect to abandon the ship, and take to the boats. There are enough remaining in good condition—and just enough—to carry the all, but the Indian Chief will be left with none to rescue those of us who are left on board in case of accident to the vessel."

"And you anticipate accident?"

"I believe this ship will be deserted in an unseaworthy condition—either with her bottom pierced, or her sea-cocks open; and that those of us left aboard will be confined as to be practically helpless to save the vessel from going down."

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"CHAPTER XXI.

A Plan to Save Ourselves.

She stood with hands clasped, and parted lips, her eyes wide open with uncontrolled horror, for the moment unable to utter a word.

"You—you actually think that, Mr. Hollis? You mean he would be willing to—to murder all on board to protect himself?"

"If assured such an act would bring safety, I do not believe he would hesitate at even that crime. To be perfectly plain, Miss Vera, it is my judgment that your presence on board presents the only problem unsolved."

"My presence! Why, he has no cause to fear me. No one knows where I am. If I never appeared alive again, not a soul could ever account for my disappearance."

"True, and probably McCann is fully aware of these conditions. But he wishes you alive, not dead. That is what makes the problem."

She crossed the narrow space of deck, and grasped my coat in her fingers.

"Oh! this is too terrible! He—he cannot imagine it possible—"

"And why not?" I interrupted. "He is all-powerful on board. He judges the virtue of others by his own standard. He dreams that you might even make that bargain to preserve life."

"That I would marry him?"

"Marriage would seal your lips; would win him safety, and also your subjugation and wealth. It is a stake worth playing for, surely."

"And the others? What would be the fate of you and the others if I made that hateful bargain?"

"In no way different, I imagine, from what it will be if you refuse," I said soberly—and my hand closed on hers. "McCann has no intention that we shall ever put foot on shore. He would be a fool to permit such a thing."

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force once you are ashore. I do not count that a serious danger—only he must not suspect your purpose until too late to prevent his interfering with your action. Nor will you be unsafe with him in the open boat, for the two of you will not be alone. Your greatest peril will be while aboard this ship, and completely in McCann's power."

"The open boat will not be long at sea?"

"Not to exceed a few hours probably; Liverpool and White are seamen enough to see that it is equipped with a sail, and if the wind be favorable, they will make land quickly. But there is even a chance that you need not take this risk."

"What chance?" the full measure of her emotions finding evidence in her voice.

"If Lenoyd or Olson could be secretly released, or even if you could be assured that I was free to attain the deck at the proper moment, and thus able to release these others, we might best play a bold game. By urging some excuse you could delay leaving the ship until after all the mutineers were over the side, and in the boats. McCann might remain on board with you, but he would be only one man to handle. Once we had control of the ship, we could defend the decks, and prevent those ruffians from returning on board, at least until they surrendered all arms, and agreed to such terms as we offered."

"That—that would be a most desperate expedient," she said dejectedly, "its success doubtful. You would be terribly outnumbered, and without weapons."

"I do not see it so. Outnumbered, yes; but with every advantage of position. Those fellows could not clamor up the side, unless it be one at a time. Besides, the major part of the crew are doubtless mutineers against their will, and would be glad enough to return to duty if promised protection. I doubt if there be three revolutionaries on board. I have one of these, and McCann carries another. Really the plan looks feasible to me."

She arose and crossed over to the open port, gazing out in silence across the waste of waters, the wind lifting strands of her ruffled hair. She remained there motionless so long I became impatient.

"Have you no answer to make?" I questioned at last. "You think the scheme impracticable?"

"No; it is not that," but without changing posture or glancing about, and I felt there was a deadness in her voice, far from encouraging. "But—but I do not like the part assigned to me."

"You fear you might find it difficult to carry out the deed?"

She turned and faced me, and there were tears in her eyes, which she swept indignantly away with a swift gesture.

"You have used the right word," she exclaimed, no longer hesitating in speech. "I am not accustomed to deceit, Mr. Hollis; I have never learned how to lie, or conceal my true feelings. I am not afraid physically; it is not that; but you ask me to permit this fellow to make love to me, and I am to encourage his hopes, and pretend to yield to his advancements. You ask me to lower my womanhood, to take my place on a level with a girl of the streets, and pretend to sell myself for a price. Is this your conception of my character?"

It was as though she had slapped me in the face, yet I was ready, half anticipating she might assume this position.

"No; but I believe you willing to sacrifice your conception of what ordinarily seems right to save this ship, and the lives of those aboard; to preserve Philip Bascom's fortune. There need be no love making, no pretense at love. You seemingly yield to force, surrender to fear; that would be the only way in which McCann would expect to gain your consent."

"You—you wish me to do this?"

"It appears to me as our only hope."

"And if I do, you will not despise me? You will not feel my action unwomanly?"

"I feel that of you! Never; why, it would be impossible for me to conceive of your acting unwomanly!"

She held out her hand.

"Then I will try," she said simply, her eyes uplifted to mine.

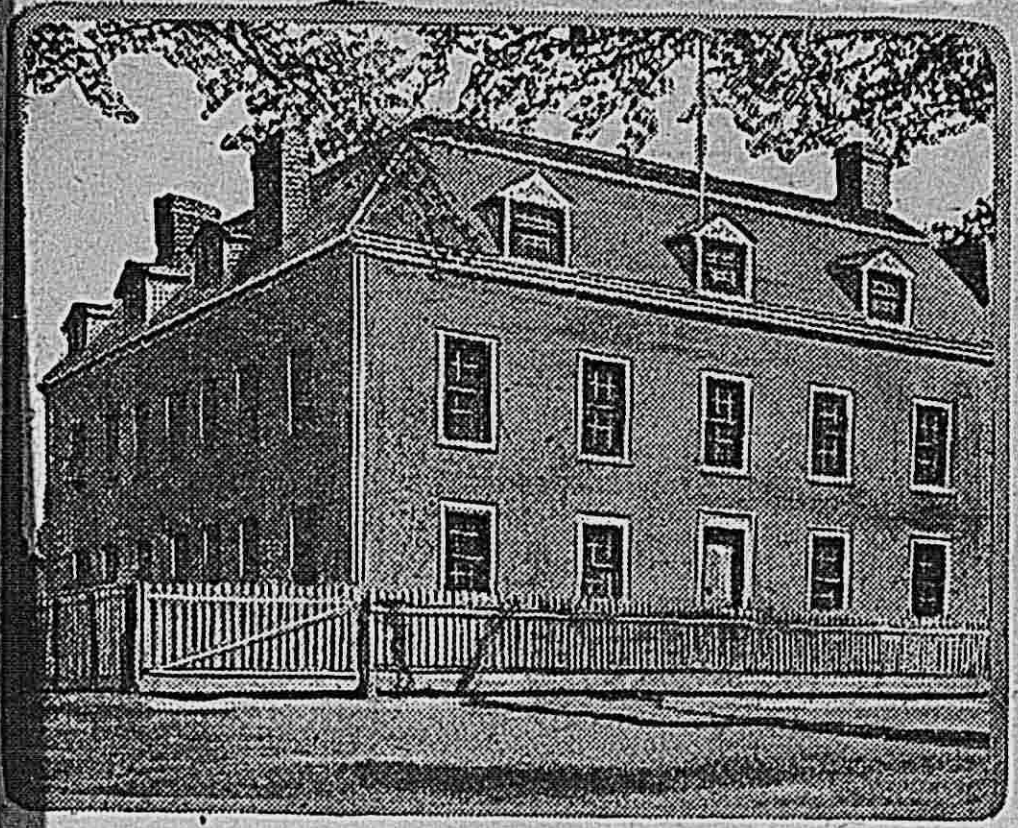
"CHAPTER XXII.

Words of Love.

My hand-clasp tightened, and the long lashes shaded her eyes, concealing from me the mystery of their depths, a brighter color flooding her cheeks. Outlined against the open port, and the blue of the water beyond, the fresh young beauty of her face was almost a new revelation. The words she had spoken, her manner, her sudden surrender to my wish, perplexed me, and completely overcame my effort at self-control.

"Why did you ask me that

OLDEST HOUSE in UNITED STATES



The Van Rensselaer House.

RENSSELAER is a small city on the east bank of the Hudson river, opposite Albany, N. Y. Although it can boast of few attractions, it has the honor of possessing within its city limits the oldest building in the United States. There has been much talk of uniting these two cities and at some future day this old building may be found in Greater Albany.

As we stood in front of this old house (facing the river) one beautiful October afternoon we thought a more desirable location for a dwelling could not have been selected, writes Mrs. Elsie Mayford, in the Utica Globe. Our left we have a view for miles over the Hudson. Over at our right is the city of Albany, the upper portion of its \$27,000,000-dollar pile of marble (the capitol) being plainly visible. This old mansion faces the southern part of Albany and what we see is old broken-down buildings along the docks, old black foundations, old houses, etc. It has been said that everything earthly has something to do with its perfection and we are not far from the truth.

We turned toward the house. "It is over above the good-sized dwellings on either side and looks very much like a fort. Between the two front windows of our left is a bronzed tablet upon which is the following inscription:

SUPPOSED to be the OLDEST BUILDING in the UNITED STATES. AND to have been erected in 1642 AS a manor house and place of defense. KNOWN as FORT CRAILO. GEN'L ABERCROMBIE'S headquarters while marching to attack FORT TICONDEROGA in 1758 where it is said. That at the cantonment east of the house. Near the old well the army surgeon R. SCHUCKBURG composed the popular song of YANKEE DOODLE.

We entered the small front hall in the middle of the house. Two doors opposite each other admit us into the two main rooms. At the back of the hall, on our left, is an unattractive staircase. The main rooms have old-fashioned fireplaces with wooden mantles ornamented with wreaths and garlands. Under each window is a seat. Back of the room at the left is a larger hall extending across the house, with a door at either end. The north door is made in two halves, upper and lower. Back of this hall is another good-sized room. All the rooms in this building are of good size and the ceilings are about nine feet high.

When we had ascended the front stairs we took about three steps to our right and at the top of a short flight of stairs at our left is a small room with low ceilings. This was called the "dead room." Any member of the family dying was laid in this room. It was never used for any other purpose. Going down from this room and ascending a short flight of stairs in front of us we reached the upper hall. The arrangement of the three floors of this house is the same. The room at the right, three at the left.

How the House was built. On July 27, 1630, Killen Van Rensselaer, a gentleman who resided in Holland, purchased of the Indians through his agent (a tract of land, 3 miles one way and 24 the other, containing more than 700,000 acres, was divided in two parts by the Hudson river. The western half contained the whole county of Albany, while the eastern half was more than two-thirds of Rensselaer county. For additional purchases were made. It was found necessary to have a manor house and place of protection against the hostile Mohicans and the Dutch.

Prof. Patrick, ordered his agent to build a house. This he did in 1641, the date which is cut on a stone in the cellar. Inside of this old building, the Dutch, shingles and nails used in its construction were sent from Holland. The house was named Crailo after the Dutchman's estate near Huisen.

Many times when the Indians became particularly hostile the people fled to this fort for safety. Two port holes are still in the front walls of this building. There were nine of these port holes. In the cellar is an underground passage leading to the well. It was made so that when the house was surrounded by the enemy, the inmates could still have a water supply. The well is about 12 feet from the rear of the house, and is nearly filled with water, but is covered with boards. It was said to be 175 feet deep, and was famous for the purity of its water. Until recently there were bones of Indians. Perhaps they were put there through the trap door still seen in the floor.

Killian Van Rensselaer died at Amsterdam in 1647, never having visited America. After a time his descendants came from Holland, and occupied this building as a dwelling. As the country became more settled, the Dutch farmers to the colonists, and were to receive annually, as rent, six bushels of oats, two pairs of chickens and a cord of wood, or their equivalent in cash. Many who paid this rent through two or three generations, for the farms which they had occupied, refused to pay it longer. This was the commencement of the "antient war" which was long and bitter.

Sent Their "Wash" to Holland. The Van Rensselaers sent annually their soiled linen to Holland to be washed, although the Hudson river was in front of their home. Two old chests in which they sent their soiled linen, were in the attic of this old house until recently.

An addition was built on this old manor house in 1740, and in the early part of 1800, Italian marble mantels took the place of the old wooden ones. They were the first in this country. Later they were replaced by the wooden ones now in the building. Doctor Jeremiah Van Rensselaer lived here in 1852, and was the last member of the family to occupy this house. After his death it was owned by different individuals. The last gentleman who resided here endeavored to have a bill passed by the legislature at Albany for its purchase by the state. The bill was not passed, and, soon after, he vacated the house, it being "covered with mortgage."

Anyone seeing this old manor house a few months after this would not have had the least doubt of its being the oldest building in the United States. Children played in it by day, and it was a rendezvous for tramps at night. The only reason there was a whole pane of glass left was because it was beyond the reach of a stone thrown by the average small boy. Later it was sold at auction, and purchased by a company of ice dealers. There are but a few feet left on either side of this old mansion, as the lawn at the north was sold last year, and upon it, a modern dwelling was erected. A similar fate was awaiting the old house when it was purchased by Mrs. Susan De Lancy Van Rensselaer, Strong of New York city.

Mrs. Strong is a descendant of Killian Van Rensselaer, and is very enthusiastic in regard to the restoration of this home of her forefathers. The front hall and two large rooms on either side are now being repaired by the order of three patriotic societies. They hope a sufficient number of societies will become interested in the building until it is entirely restored. It will soon be opened to the public, and "kept as a depository of articles of colonial or revolutionary interest."

If there is the least doubt about its being the oldest building in the United States, it is certainly very old, and of sufficient historical renown to be worthy of preservation.

Age of the Oceans. Scientists have figured out the average amount of salt carried by the rivers of the world as a total, and have compared with the total quantity of salt in the oceans. From these data (taking into account evaporation and reek of stream flow) it is possible to reckon how many years have been required to make the seas as salt as they are today. On this basis, Prof. Frank Clarke of the United States geological survey, one of the foremost authorities, estimates that the oceans are about 90,000,000 years old.

TWO DOLLAR WHEAT

This Price Will Hold For Some Years.

A well advised commercial authority gives it as his opinion, "as a slow descent may be counted on in the prices for grain when the war ends—it may take several years to restore the world's stock of foodstuffs to normal—there is good ground for confidence in the outlook for rapid development in agriculture."

If this be correct, it follows that the profession of farming will materially increase its ranks in the next few years.

Today, the price of wheat is set by the United States government at \$2.20 per bushel, and in Canada the price has been set at \$2.21. This, of course, is less freight and handling charges which brings the average to the farmers at about \$2.00 per bushel. This price will pay so long as land, material and labor can be secured at reasonable prices. It remains for the would-be producer to ascertain where he can secure these at prices that will make the production of grain profitable. He will estimate what price he can afford to pay for land that will give him a yield of wheat which when sold at \$2.00 per bushel, will return him a fair profit. Local and social conditions will also enter into the consideration. Finding what he wants he would be wise to make his purchase now. Land prices in some portions of the country are low, certainly as low as they will ever be. City property and town property will fluctuate, but farm property will hold its own. The price of grain is as low as it will be for some years. Therefore it would be well to look about, and find what can be done.

There are doubtless many opportunities in the United States, especially in the Western States, to purchase good agricultural lands, that will produce well, at reasonable prices. If the would-be buyer has the time to investigate, and that is needed, for these lands do not exist in any considerable area, he would be well repaid. Not only will his land certainly increase in value—the unearned increment would be an asset—while under cultivation he can find nothing that will give better results. He will at the same time be performing a patriotic act, a needful act, one that would meet with the food controller's plan to increase agricultural production and assist in reducing the deficit of 75 million bushels of wheat reported by the controller.

In addition to the vacant lands in the United States which should be brought under cultivation, Western Canada offers today the greatest area of just the land that is required, and at low prices—prices that cannot last long. Even now land prices are increasing, as their value is daily becoming more apparent, and their location desirable.

As to the intrinsic value of land in Western Canada, hundreds of concrete cases could be cited, which go to prove that at fifty and sixty dollars per acre—figures that have recently been paid for improved farms—the crops grown on them gave a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent and even higher, on such an investment. One instance, is that of a young Englishman, unaccustomed to farming before he took his seat on the sulky plow with which he does most of his work, after allowing himself \$1,000 for his own wages last year, made a profit of \$2,200 on a \$20,000 investment. His total sales amounted to \$5,700 and his expense, which included the \$1,000 wages for himself, was \$3,500. The interest was 11 1/2 per cent.

To the man who does not care to buy or who has not the means to purchase, but possesses wealth in his own hardihood, his muscle, and determination, there are the thousands of free homesteads of which he may have the pick on paying an entry fee of ten dollars. These are high class lands and adapted to all kinds of farming. Send to your nearest Canadian Government Agent for literature, descriptive of the splendid opportunities that are still open in Western Canada. Adv.

HARDLY POSSIBLE FOR HIM

Reasons Why One Man Was Unable to Wear a "Smile That Won't Come Off."

Fifty-seven grown-ups and three juveniles recently gathered in Plodmore's village hall to hear what a lecturer had to say on the subject of optimism. The visitor was full of wisdom and sage advice.

"Don't look on the black side," he declared. "Cultivate the happy heart and the smiling face. Smile at misfortune and difficulties; smile whilst you play, and always go smiling about your business."

A mournful-looking gentleman, wearing side-whiskers, shook his head in disagreement.

"Do you doubt me, friend?" asked the lecturer. The sad one nodded. "Give the smiling face a trial for a week."

Another shake of the head came from the gloomy man. "Dusn't risk it, mister," he answered in hollow tones. "I'm undertaker in these parts, an' there's a hepleneon on. Fancy me with a face like a chessy cat's walkin' afore funerals!"—London Tit-Bits.

When a woman forgives a man she never allows him to forget that she forgave him.

To accuse her of meaning every word she says is a serious charge to bring against a woman.

WOMAN IS HIDDEN FROM THE WORLD

Ohio Miss for Sixteen Years Is a Voluntary Prisoner on a Farm.

WORKS FOR ITS OWNER

Secret of Working Agreement Not Revealed to Relatives and Neighbors Until Death Claims the Aged Lothario.

Eaton, O.—Miss Minnie Decamp, aged thirty-seven years, lived with Jacob Schmick, a seventy-three-year-old bachelor farmer of this place, for 16 years, and no one ever knew it. During these years the young woman was a voluntary prisoner on the Schmick farm, having entered into an agreement with the man to be his housekeeper and caretaker. His 30-acre farm was her world until his approaching death impelled her to leave him so that she might keep her secret.

During the 16 years Miss Decamp spent on the farm she never spoke to another person. When visitors came she quickly hid herself. In Eaton, where Schmick was well-known as a prosperous bachelor, no one had an inkling of the presence of a woman on his farm, and in the rural districts no man or woman can remember seeing Miss Decamp.

Reveals Herself. A few days ago Miss Decamp revealed herself to the world, forced to do so by the death of Schmick. She left him, after she had cared for him in his last illness, and went to Eaton. A. J. Schaffer, a neighbor, found



Cared for Him in His Last Illness.

Schmick in his home near death, and took the sick man to the Schaffer home, where Schmick died later.

Miss Decamp contemplates filing suit against the estate, valued at \$10,000, and has obtained the services of an attorney. The compact between Miss Decamp and Schmick was cleverly concealed from relatives. For hours at a time, when their relatives visited the farm, the young woman kept herself hidden in some part of the house. How she obtained new clothing is not known. Miss Decamp told of her part in the agreement when an investigation was made as to the causes leading up to Schmick's death.

BOY SHOTS OUT OWN EYE

Shoots at Blank Cartridge With Air Rifle and His Aim Is Perfect.

York, Pa.—His perfect aim with an air rifle almost cost eleven-year-old Charles Keech his life and less seriously injured two companions, Owen Neal and Francis Spicer, who had called to witness his skill.

Young Keech had somewhere obtained a blank cartridge for an army rifle, and this he placed on a nearby fence, its "business end" pointed toward himself. His aim to hit this end with the small lead pellet from his air rifle was successful, but the impact discharged the cartridge. The wind struck Keech and tore out his left eye. One finger of the Neal boy was torn almost off by a fragment of the brass shell, while the rebounding bullet from the air rifle entered the arm of young Spicer.

All were attended at the York hospital, where it was ascertained that Keech would lose the sight of the injured eye.

War Has Eliminated Tramps.

Hazleton, Pa.—The war has eliminated tramps from the anthracite coal fields and greatly reduced misdoers, according to figures made public recently by Mayor Harvey. With detectives watching on all railroads for suspicious characters, to guard against pro-German plots, tramps have had a hard time of it, and thus far this season, but two have made application for lodging in the local lockup against an average of from five to six a night in other years.

Washing Railroad Cars by Electricity. Scarcity of labor brought about by war conditions has caused many labor-saving devices to be introduced in France's industrial life. Power-driven tools of all kinds are being employed in the republic to an unprecedented extent, and in this manner the shortage of labor has been met to some extent.

One instance of labor-saving devices used in France is a railroad coach cleaner. This device consists of an electric motor driving a circular brush, the entire equipment being suspended from an overhead beam by a simple tackle, so that it can be raised or lowered to meet the conditions of work. Two types are in use: one, where the electric motor is directly connected to the brush; the other, where the electric motor and its controlling devices are mounted on a board to form a unit, while the brush, driven by means of a flexible-drive shaft, forms a second unit. In either case the equipment is readily handled; and it is said that the hard labor attached to washing railroad coaches is materially lightened for the women car-cleaners. —Scientific American.

Navy May Win Victory.

From the first battle off the coast of Scotland, when John Paul Jones captured the Scourge and Scarborough, until the day when Admiral Dewey, with the American fleet in Manila bay, destroyed Spain's Asiatic squadron, the Americans have a long and notable list of naval victories upon the pages of their history, and there are many who believe that the decisive victory of the present war will be won by them rather than by the armies at the front.

Resolve not to be poor; whatever you earn, spend less.—Doctor Johnson.

SELF DEFENSE

DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC.

Many people have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as Bright's disease, diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions, you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal, take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will in a short time, find that you are one of its firm endorsers.

Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package, 50 cents for large package.

CHICAGO, ILL.—"I was very sick. Had backache and spineache. I had used a number of remedies. Finally, I began taking Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets, and they have helped me very much. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and they are wonderfully active in their work. I am feeling well and robust and have the strength of ten. To all who are similarly afflicted, I cheerfully recommend the use of Dr. Pierce's Medicine."—EDWIN A. NOVOTNY, 1160 W. 10th Street.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are the original Little Liver Pills. One Little Pellet for laxative—three for a cathartic. Sold by druggists for nearly 60 years.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 3-1918.

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions are twin brothers to constipation. Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should. This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

Carter's Little Liver Pills
For Constipation

Genuine
Bottle
Signature
Puts You
Right
Over Night

Pallid, Pale, Putty-Faced People Need Carter's Iron Pills

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA

Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre and rise from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homestead Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or other countries are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Hay. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 112, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; V. Macdonald, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

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At the first indication of scours or cholera give them

Dr. David Roberts' Calf Cholera Remedy

For scours in cattle, horses and dogs. Used and recommended by thousands of dairy men and stock owners. Read the Practical Horse Veterinarian. If no dealer in your town, write to Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 103 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Wis.

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IRRITATING COUGHS

Promptly treat coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup and similar inflamed and irritated conditions of the throat with a tested remedy—

PISO'S

Underscored It.
Mr. Bodger—Was scared? Why, when them bombs an to drop, I werry nigh went intalles!

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Ray Bartlett is home for a while. Arrange to attend the Farmer's Institute at Lake Villa Jan. 30.

We hear the Signal Corps at Camp Grant is quarantined for measles.

Miss Fae Potter is very ill with pneumonia and a trained nurse is in attendance.

No church or Sunday School service were held Sunday as the streets were impassable.

Victor Moore of Grayslake was guest of John Rowling at the Shepardson home last week.

Miss Proulx has returned to Oak Park after having spent two weeks at the home of Mrs. E. Bartlett.

The Ladies' Aid society is arranging an apron social to be held at the church basement Friday evening, Jan. 25.

The Royal Neighbors will hold their annual installation of officers at the hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29, and the Woodman will install in the evening.

Mrs. Herman Meyers and daughter were guests of Grayslake friends several days recently. They were snow bound.

The men of the village cleared up all the walks Monday, as the snow was too deep to use a horse and snow plow as is usually done in a light fall of snow.

School began again Monday in the intermediate room and in the others on Tuesday, as Miss Smith could not get here till the trains got to running Monday.

Frank Hamlin was home Monday, but had to come by way of Milwaukee and Waukesha. Fred and Chas. Hamlin, A. Kapple, F. Nadr, Paul Avery and Harry Miller were snow bound in Waukegan and unable to come home for the week-end.

Chas. Keller and helpers had a busy time Sunday to feed the passengers on the snow bound train which was here all the afternoon and until Monday morning, besides the crew of snow shovelers for the R. R. company.

MILLBURN

E. M. Cannon will have his sale Tuesday, could not postpone it.

The Cemetery meeting was held on Monday and the same officers elected.

There is no flour, oil or sugar also many other things the merchant is out of.

Mrs. J. H. Bonner and Leslie Bonner spent Thursday in Chicago with Mr. Bonner.

J. H. Bonner is in the German-American hospital for an operation for appendicitis.

The Millburn Mutual Insurance company have postponed their meeting till January 28.

The roads are terrible, business was paralyzed Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Some of the milk moved Monday.

TREVOR

Mrs. Murphy is entertaining a sister from Brighton.

Ruth and Charley Thornton were in Antioch Thursday.

Mr. Dixon collected taxes at Shreeks store Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Lubeno and brother were in Kenosha Friday.

Albert Stanke transacted business in Kenosha Wednesday.

A large number of our boys received their questionnaires this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Letzler entertained company from Chicago Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barthel of Channel attended the installation of officers of the Mystic Workers Tuesday evening.

Oliver Eberts arrived Tuesday with a trainload of sheep from Montana, on Thursday he shipped a carload to Chicago.

Mrs. Van Wormer, who was visiting a daughter of Ingleside was called home Wednesday by the illness of her husband.

Mr. VanOsedale who is spending the winter with his son in Chicago spent Tuesday and Wednesday calling on friends here.

Another severe blizzard visited this vicinity Friday morning continuing till Sunday. All traffic was suspended and there was no train service till Tuesday.

Not Always.

It is easy for some women to love their husbands when they have money and can support their wives well. When money fails, love grows hard. Milwaukee Journal.

WILMOT

Margaret Kruckman has the chicken pox.

A. G. Pacey was not as well the past week.

Mrs. C. McClellan has an attack of neuritis.

Ada Dean resumed her school duties at Wheatland Wednesday.

There has been an auditor at the Milk Products Co. creamery this week.

High School reopened Tuesday morning with a very creditable attendance considering the roads.

Mrs. Fred Gauger and son Harold returned from a several weeks visit with Mrs. Ganger's parents at Edgerton, Wis.

Owing to the scarlet fever epidemic still prevalent at Silverlake Edith Dean did not have to return to her school work this week.

A. Minsart returned Monday from Madison where he attended a three day convention called for the Teachers of Agriculture by Supt. Carey.

Ethel May Wright left for Kansas City Tuesday, to resume her concert work for the rest of the season, after having spent the holidays with her parents here.

Frank and Fred Hatch spent several days at Champaign, Ill., looking for a fifth teacher for the Antioch high school of which Mr. Frank Hatch is a director.

Clarence Wright received a letter from Lieut. E. J. Darby saying that he would not hear from him again for some time, until he was "Somewhere in France."

Nick Nelson, wife and daughter and Mrs. Zudhey of Milwaukee were guests of Mrs. Ben Kanis the forepart of the week. Tuesday they went to Powers Lake.

Miss Zepp returned from her home Monday and on finding the schools were to be closed for the week, left for Janesville, from where she returned this Monday.

A. McDougall is expected home from the Wesley hospital in Chicago this week, where he has been the past month taking the Alpine Light treatment for his foot.

Mary Kaizer was taken to her home in Wheatland Friday because she was suffering from an attack of gall stones. It is the first time in the twenty years at Miss Kaizer has been at the Wilmot hotel that she has been forced to take a vacation for illness.

Friends of John Foster in this locality were interested in knowing that he is in the Rainbow division under Capt. Roy and for the past two months his division has been drilling back of the line "Somewhere in France."

Many friends of Oscar Pacey were pleased to learn that he is doing nicely under the care of Dr. Murphy. The was one bone broken below the knee but it was a clean break. The fact that the horse was sharp shod gave him rather bad flesh wound besides. Much praise is being given his daughters Eunice and Goldie for their bravery under such trying conditions. Especially, Eunice who started out alone in the awful lizzard on horse back for assistance. Had she lost her way all three would have undoubtedly lost their lives before morning. Luckily, she saw light at Arthur Pacey's and rode towards it. Mr. Pacey and his daughter were returning to their home in Geneva when the storm, became so bad that they were forced to stop. In trying to extricate the horses one of them kicked Mr. Pacey, breaking his leg.

His Business.

Robertus Stevenson, who is best known to children through his "Child's Garden of Verse," was always fond of animals, very kind to them, and one time made a very neat, little retort to a man who was beating his dog. When Stevenson interfered, the man asked, "Well, what business is it yours? He ain't your dog." "No, he's God's dog," Stevenson declared stoutly, "and I'm here to protect him." And he did.

So Fierce.

The class been studying about the house flies Good Health, and the teacher made much of the danger with which the germ-carrying habits of these threaten the public health. Tesson sank deep into the mind of George, who later was asked to write a composition on the subject, he wrote a line, "he has six legs, he is more drowsy than a lion, but I had rather would bite me than a lion."

Would Give the Theme.

Doris' mum was reading a story to her in Doris said: "O mamma, read funnies until I get the frog out of my throat."

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Six

Billie and Jimmie Will Take Military Training.

"I am mighty sorry, Uncle Dan, that this is your last night with us. Can't you stay longer? We boys are having a peach of a time," said Billie.

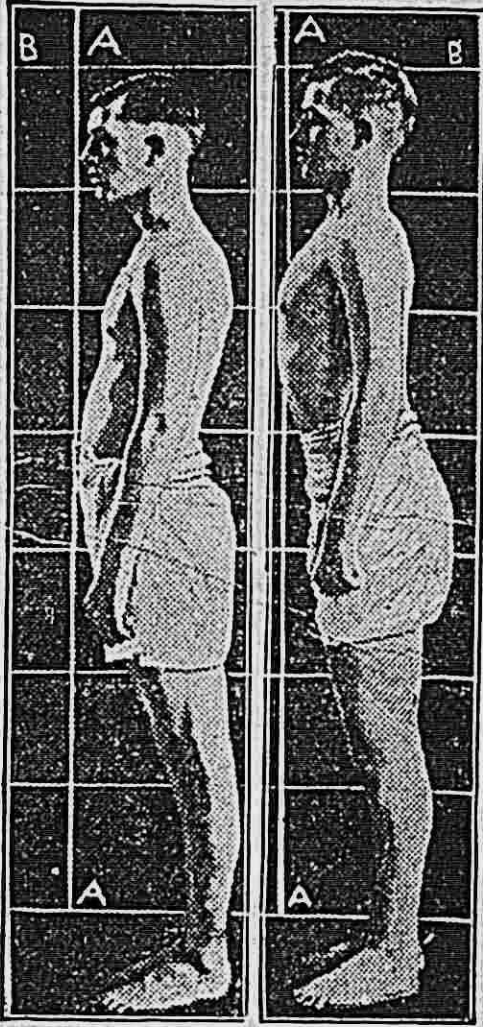
"Well, if you get more out of it in the way of pleasure than I," said Uncle Dan, "you are going home."

"Billie, I have been talking seriously with your father and mother about sending you to a military academy and they asked me to talk with you about it."

"Whoopee!" Billie screamed, like a wild Indian. "Now, hold your horses," said Uncle Dan, "and listen to me. You know I sent my boy, Howard, to one of these schools for a year when he was about your age. He was narrow chested, stoop shouldered, rather loose jointed; he had the big head and needed discipline and physical development. He was growing fast and I wanted him to be strong physically."

"Say, Uncle Dan," said Billie, "I believe your description of Howard fits me pretty well, eh?"

"Well," said Uncle Dan, "to be frank I think it does; you need the same thing. Howard did not like it at first. I am told for a few weeks he had 'rough sledding,' but after he found that the only way was to obey orders, he caught the spirit of the institution and liked it. We did not see him for about six months, then he came home for a few days. We were astonished at his appearance. He had gained about 20 pounds in weight, his muscles were as hard as nails, he stood as straight as an arrow, he was courteous, consider-



Note the result of six months of military training. Compare lines A-A and B-B in cut.

ate and manly. His awkwardness had disappeared. The change was wonderful and it was all to the good. Here is a photograph showing 'before and after' training, and I am sure no patent medicine advertisement could beat it.

"Well, mother and I were delighted. That was ten years ago, and Howard says the year he spent at the military academy was the best year of his life."

"Now," said Uncle Dan, with great earnestness, "when such training does so much good, makes better citizens and at the same time fits a man to defend his country, why should not Uncle Sam furnish this training at the government's expense? The government has the right to call anyone to serve in case of war, and without training, a man is worth nothing as a soldier. Uncle Sam has splendid new training camps that will soon be available for the purpose, therefore, here is double reason why the Chamberlain bill for compulsory military training should be passed at once, so that every boy physically fit may have this training and not leave it for his parents to pay for. On account of the expense, not one boy in 50 can take the training now. I am glad that you can do so. These big crops and big prices, I find, make the farmers rather 'cocky,' and that the best is demanded by them."

Billie was up with the lark the next morning, more excited and enthusiastic than ever. He had a plan. He knew Jimmie owned a colt worth \$100; that he would make almost another \$100 on his potatoes if they turned out well, and that he had from his previous savings, bought a \$100 Liberty bond. Billie's plan was to have Jimmie cash in and go with him. He was disappointed to find that Jimmie would still lack about \$300 of having enough to see him through. His lip quivering, he said: "I'm mighty sorry to leave Jimmie."

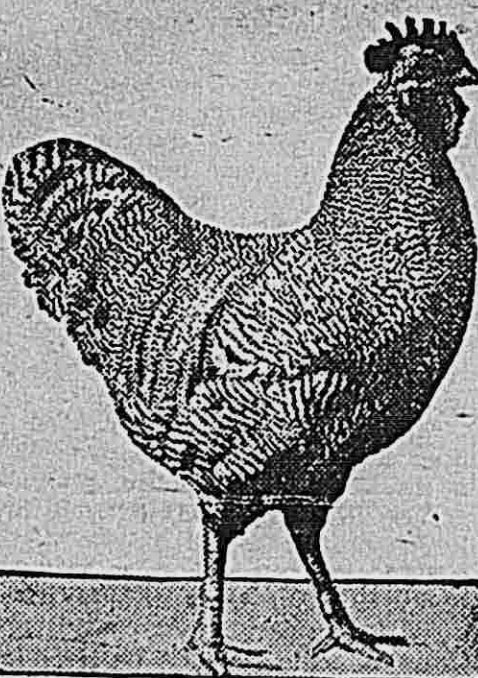
Uncle Dan was silent a moment or two, then he asked Billie to go down to the orchard and get him some apples to eat on the train. While he was gone, it was arranged that Uncle Dan and Mr. and Mrs. Graham would advance the money necessary so that Jimmie could go. When Billie returned he was told about it. He ran to the phone and called Jimmie, saying: "Come on over, run just as fast as you can, I've got the greatest news you ever heard of."

FARM POULTRY

MATING AND BREEDING PLAN

Quality and Not Quantity Counts These Days—Bigger Returns Secured From Small Flocks.

As quality and not quantity, is what counts these days, it will pay better to hatch a small number of chicks from the best fowls in the flock, than it will to hatch a large number from ordinary stock. A great many make the mistake of trying to keep too many fowls in their breeding yards, in order to keep a good stock of layers on hand. A small flock that has



Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

been culled, and you know to be good stuff, will bring larger returns in the end.

It is very important to look after the ages of the fowls to be mated. As a rule cockerels are mated to hens, and cocks to pullets. This is all right, yet one can get good results by mating fowls of the same age, provided they are well matured. It is never advisable to mate pullets with cockerels. A male bird two years of age is best.

Twelve to 14 hens should be mated with one male for best results. It is sometimes the case that a male may be mated with a larger number of hens with good results, but it is risky to experiment.

You should be sure that you have a good male bird at the head of your flock. If the male is strong and vigorous at all times, you will at least, be half certain of strong eggs for hatching.

PROFITS IN EGGS PRODUCTION

Experimental Results at Indiana Station Show That There Is Money in the Business.

Considerable attention has been given to the present lack of profit in egg production. Data gathered by the Purdue Experiment station show that there has been a good profit during the past year, despite the high prices of feeds.

Experimental results at that station have shown that it takes six pounds of mixed feeds to produce a dozen eggs on the farm. On this basis, with local grain prices, it cost 9.6 cents for feed to produce a dozen eggs in 1914-15; 9.3 cents in 1915-16, and 15.7 cents in 1916-17. During the same periods the average income per dozen eggs was 18.1 cents, 20.2 cents and 30.4 cents respectively. This means a profit over feed cost of 8.5 cents in the first-named period; 10.9 cents in the second, and 14.6 cents in the third, or during the past year.

Doesn't it look like there's still a profit in producing eggs on the farm?

CANKER INDICATIVE OF COLD

Also Results From Injuries Received Fighting—Plan for Treatment Outlined.

While canker is usually indicative of a cold, it is also the result of injury. When male birds have been fighting, cankers are likely to form from injury to the mouth. Gerns get rooted in these wounds and set up ulcerating sores. Digestive disorders will cause canker. Look to the diet of birds that are affected; clean out the cankers and apply pure soda, or creolin, if at hand. Make a swab of cotton on a toothpick, and touch every spot of the sore. Peroxide of hydrogen, diluted with an equal amount of water, will cleanse. The sore should then be touched with carbollized vaseline.

KEEP POULTRY HOUSES DRY

Difficult Matter When Outside Is Fairly Reeking With Moisture—Change Litter Often.

When the outside is fairly reeking with moisture it is difficult to keep the inside of the poultry quarters from dampness. By changing the litter often and providing ventilation enough to carry off all the foul air, the fowls can be kept reasonably comfortable, and it is a relief to know that this kind of weather cannot last always.

OUGHT TO BE GOOD



First Musician—So he's an organist, eh? Is he good?

Second Musician—He ought to be—he plays in church twice every Sunday.

IN THE MUSEUM



Manager—What are you sending up to the automobile garage for?

Assistant—For a tire-repairer. Somebody punctured "The Fat Boy's" rubber stomach.

VICE VERSA



"When the doctor began to practice on me he said I was all in."

"How were you when he finished?"

"All out."

CHEAP



The Fish—What are you looking so disgruntled about?

The Crab—It's enough to make a crab crumbled. I hear we're only a nickel a copy on most of the lunch counters.

TOUGH



"Both day and night I'm on the go."

The tired chauffeur protested.

"I never get a rest, although I often get arrested."

Cause of Rainfall.
Rainfalls are governed by the law of repartition of the temperatures in the atmosphere, and to break the equilibrium and bring about rain requires so great an energy as cannot be attributed to such a feeble cause as that determined by the local vibrations produced even by the most intense firing of cannon.

Battery Gives Boiling Heat.
A battery invented by a French electrician is claimed to give six times the usual current by heating its contents to the boiling point.



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Pupil of Chas. K. Lindsay

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

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